

A Computer-Assisted Analysis for Thermodynamic Processes and Cycles

by

AbdulGhani Abdullah Al-Farayedhi

A Thesis Presented to the

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DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

In

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

July, 1979

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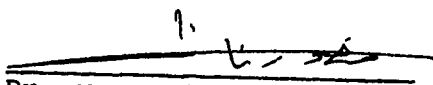
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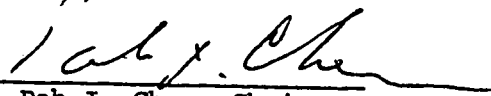
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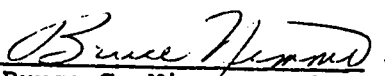
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

: iii :

THIS THESIS IS DEDICTED TO MY

MOTHER

WIFE

DAUGHTER

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N O M E N C L A T U R E

A	:	area
A_r	:	area ratio
c_p	:	constant pressure specific heat
c_v	:	constant volume specific heat
$CPLTR$:	$c_p \cdot \ln T_r$
$CPLVR$:	$c_p \cdot \ln V_r$
$CVLPR$:	$c_v \cdot \ln P_r$
$CVLTR$:	$c_v \cdot \ln T_r$
$CVLVR$:	$c_v \cdot \ln V_r$
E	:	total energy
ΔE	:	net energy change for a process
\dot{E}	:	rate of total energy
$\dot{\Delta E}$:	rate of change of total energy
e	:	specific energy
Δe	:	specific energy change
\dot{e}	:	rate of change of specific energy
$\Delta \dot{e}$:	rate of change of specific energy
g	:	gravitational acceleration
g_c	:	constant that relates force, mass, length, and time in Newton's second law of motion

H	:	enthalpy
ΔH	:	enthalpy change
h	:	specific enthalpy
Δh	:	specific enthalpy change
K	:	ratio of specific heats, c_p/c_v
ΔKE	:	change in kinetic energy
ke	:	specific kinetic energy
Δke	:	specific kinetic energy change
LPR	:	$\ln P_r$
LTR	:	$\ln T_r$
LVR	:	$\ln V_r$
M	:	molecular weight
m	:	mass
\dot{m}	:	mass flow rate
N	:	number of moles
n	:	polytropic constant
P	:	pressure
ΔP	:	pressure change
P_r	:	pressure ratio
PE	:	potential energy
ΔPE	:	change in potential energy

pe	:	specific potential energy
Δpe	:	specific potential energy change
PV	:	$P.V$
ΔPV	:	change in PV
P_v	:	$P.v$
ΔP_v	:	change in P_v
Q	:	heat transfer
q	:	heat transfer per unit mass
\dot{Q}	:	heat transfer rate
\dot{q}	:	rate of heat transfer per unit mass
R	:	gas constant for a particular gas
\bar{R}	:	universal gas constant
$RLPR$:	$R.\ln P_r$
$RLVR$:	$R.\ln V_r$
S	:	entropy
ΔS	:	entropy change
s	:	specific entropy
Δs	:	specific entropy change

T	:	temperature
ΔT	:	temperature change
T_r	:	temperature ratio
TDS	:	final temperature change due to irreversibilities
Δt	:	elapsed time
U	:	internal energy
ΔU	:	internal energy change
u	:	specific internal energy
Δu	:	specific internal energy change
V	:	volume
\dot{V}	:	volumetric flow rate
ΔV	:	change in volume
V_r	:	volume ratio
\vec{V}	:	velocity
\vec{V}_r	:	velocity ratio
v	:	specific volume
Δv	:	specific volume change
\bar{v}	:	specific molal volume
W	:	work transfer

W_a	:	external work
W_f	:	flow work or boundary work
\dot{W}	:	rate of work transfer or power
\dot{W}_a	:	rate of external work
\dot{W}_f	:	rate of flow work
w	:	work transfer per unit mass
w_a	:	external work per unit mass
w_f	:	flow work per unit mass or boundary work per unit mass
\dot{w}	:	rate of work transfer per unit mass or power per unit mass
\dot{w}_a	:	rate of external work per unit mass
\dot{w}_f	:	rate of flow work per unit mass
Z	:	elevation

SUBSCRIPTS:

a	:	external term
c	:	constant
I	:	initial state of a process
F	:	final state of a process
f	:	flow term or boundary term
P	:	constant pressure
r	:	ratio
s	:	final state of isentropic process
v	:	constant volume

GREEK SYMBOLS AND SPECIAL NOTATION:

Δ	:	Change in property
η	:	efficiency
ρ	:	density

A B S T R A C T

The computer-assisted technique for analyzing numerical problems has been made available recently in several engineering disciplines. This thesis describes the development of a generalized computer program aimed to assist in the analysis and syntheses of problems in engineering thermodynamics.

The computer program developed is intended to solve ideal gas related problems in closed systems, as well as those in steady-state steady flow processes. In addition, the program can handle both intensive and extensive properties as given by the user.

One of the main features of the program is that the output contains a step procedure used in the computational routines. In other words, besides a numerical output, the algebraic equations that have been used in the computation are given in a sequential order. This enables those who desire to know how the results are obtained.

The programming language used in this program is FORTRAN IV. The program is written in an interactive mode to be used in conjunction with the terminals connected to the IBM 370/158 computer installed at University of Petroleum and Minerals.

In order to facilitate the use of the program, a manual which includes a number of illustrative examples has been compiled. Users must prepare to answer each question prompted on the terminal by entering proper codes along with data provided by the problem statements. Answering all questions and inputting data correspondingly will direct the computer program to run through its logical routines until it arrives at a final group of expressions. From these, useful information can be obtained.

1. INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

Engineering Thermodynamics which deals with the energy and its transformation, is one of the basic courses in the engineering undergraduate curriculum. In this course, students learn how to apply the fundamental laws and property relationships in order to study the behavior of thermodynamic systems influenced by certain changes in the system and its surroundings.

In dealing with problems and solutions, average students who have a reasonable understanding of basic laws and concepts of thermodynamics, from time to time, are lack of confidence in the results of their computation. This is especially true, when a problem involves multiple steps, where several equations need be deduced. On the other hand, some students may wish to study the effect due to the change of certain parameters on the behavior of a system. Usually the latter requires repetitive steps in solution involving different sets of data. It certainly can become time consuming and non-creative. Therefore, an attempt is made to develop a computer-assisted method to facilitate the analysis of thermodynamic problems. The intent is to supplement rather than replace traditional pedagogical techniques in thermodynamics.

Generally the task of developing a general program that can solve a large variety of problems is much more complicated than

developing a program for specific cases. This is because of that the solution path for specific application is generally well defined, while in general programming, the solution paths for all possible cases must be defined according to input data. The computer must be instructed precisely how to carry out all required operations until an unique solution path can be selected.

The primary objective of this thesis is to develop a generalized computer program to aid in the analysis and synthesis of a class of thermodynamic processes and cycles. In order to facilitate the analysis, the style of the program has been made inductive and conductive, so that, through an interactive mode, the computer can request from its user for inputs in terms of whether the thermodynamic system is open or closed, whether the processes are isothermal, isobaric, isentropic, isometric, polytropic, or unspecified; and whether the working device is turbine, compressor, nozzle, diffuser, heat exchanger, piston-cylinder assembly, or others. These inputs, in fact, serve to assist the computer to search through its logical routines until it arrives at a final group of expressions from which useful information can be obtained. The main features of this program can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The program is structured in an interactive mode.
- 2) The data entry is free formatted.
- 3) The program accepts intensive and extensive properties, as well as time rate properties.

- 4) The program accepts both English and S.I.Units.
- 5) The program solves both open system (steady-flow) and closed system (non-flow) problems.
- 6) The program provides the users with a list of the algebraic equations that have been used sequentially in the computation in order to assist them to find out how the results are obtained.

Thus, the program will be a valuable tool in the analysis of thermodynamics problems. The usefulness of this tool will be demonstrated by giving confidence to the beginners in learning the subject and providing encouragement to those experienced in the subject to go beyond problem solving into creative design studies.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The availability of general purpose computer programs that can solve a great variety of problems exists in several engineering disciplines. Stagg and El-Abiad [1] presented computer techniques in power system analyses on short circuit, load flow and power systems stability. Although they did not include computer programs in their text, many flow charts were presented. Streeter and Wylie [2] provided a computer program for analyzing the hydraulic transient phenomenon by

the method of characteristics. The program can handle a number of cases in which pressure pulses can be calculated for given boundary conditions involving valves, pumps, accumulators, pipe junctions, and vapor column separations normally associated with the hydraulic system design. They [3] also included a set of FORTRAN programs for solving simple pipe flow, pipe network, and unsteady state flow problems in their fluid mechanics text. The Structural Dynamic Research Corporation in the U.S., has made available commercially a finite element program developed for analyzing the dynamic behavior of structures and mechanics under loadings. Adams and Rogers [4] presented a number of small individual (therefore not truly general purpose) programs for solving heat transfer problems by an interactive mode using BASIC language. Isenhour and Jurs [5] included a simple computer program for computation involving ideal gas law. The program can determine pressure, temperature, number of moles or volume of an ideal gas, depending upon which of the four is not known. Mattson, Mark, and MacDonald [6] included an interactive program for computing the experimental molar volume to be used in freshman chemistry course. They also presented a set of computer programs for demonstrating chemical principles by using an interactive mode. In addition, they mentioned that a computer program was just completed for calculating the ideal and Van der Waals pressures of gases by providing the temperature, volume, and number of moles as input. Motard and Lee [7] presented a subroutine of the CHESS program for computing isothermal compressor

work. They also presented a subroutine for calculating the output temperature of a fixed-geometry heat exchanger. In addition, they presented a thermodynamic package for supporting their overall program in computing a number of thermodynamic properties. The properties, however, are limited to single phase enthalpy, compressibility factor, dew point temperature and temperature at a given enthalpy.

Stephen Hunter [8] developed for the first time a program which can assist the solution for a number of closed system (non-flow) processes involved in thermodynamics. His program is written in BASIC language for a mini computer (Tektronix 4051). Limited by the capacity of the computer, his program can only handle problems in small scale.

In the 1976 edition of the well known thermodynamics text by Van Wylen and Sonntag [9], there are included in some chapters several assignment problems asking the students to write computer programs for solution of certain specified cases. This development, indeed, made clear the importance of using a computer in studying thermodynamics.

The computer program to be presented in this thesis is written in FORTRAN for the IBM 360/158. Efforts have been concentrated

on solving various aspects of ideal gas related problems in non-flow systems as well as those in steady-state steady flow processes and cycles. A solution step procedure has been incorporated in the program in order to assist those who want to know how a problem is solved. Other features such as assisting the user in the analysis of parametric variation on the behavior of a system are presented in detail in this study. The nature of the computer-assisted technique in thermodynamics is believed to be unique. In this regard, a paper was published by the writer with Dr. Pah I. Chen as co-author [10].

2. THE PROGRAM

A block diagram of the general program is shown in Figure 1. The program consists of two major components: a main program and 22 supporting subroutines.

The function of the main program is to control inputs, outputs, computational routines and to validate the input data. Most of the computational steps and data manipulation are carried out in the various subroutines. The flow chart of the main program is included in Appendix K.

A list of subroutines with an explanation of their functions is contained in Table I. The equations that have been referred to in the Table are contained in Appendices B through H.

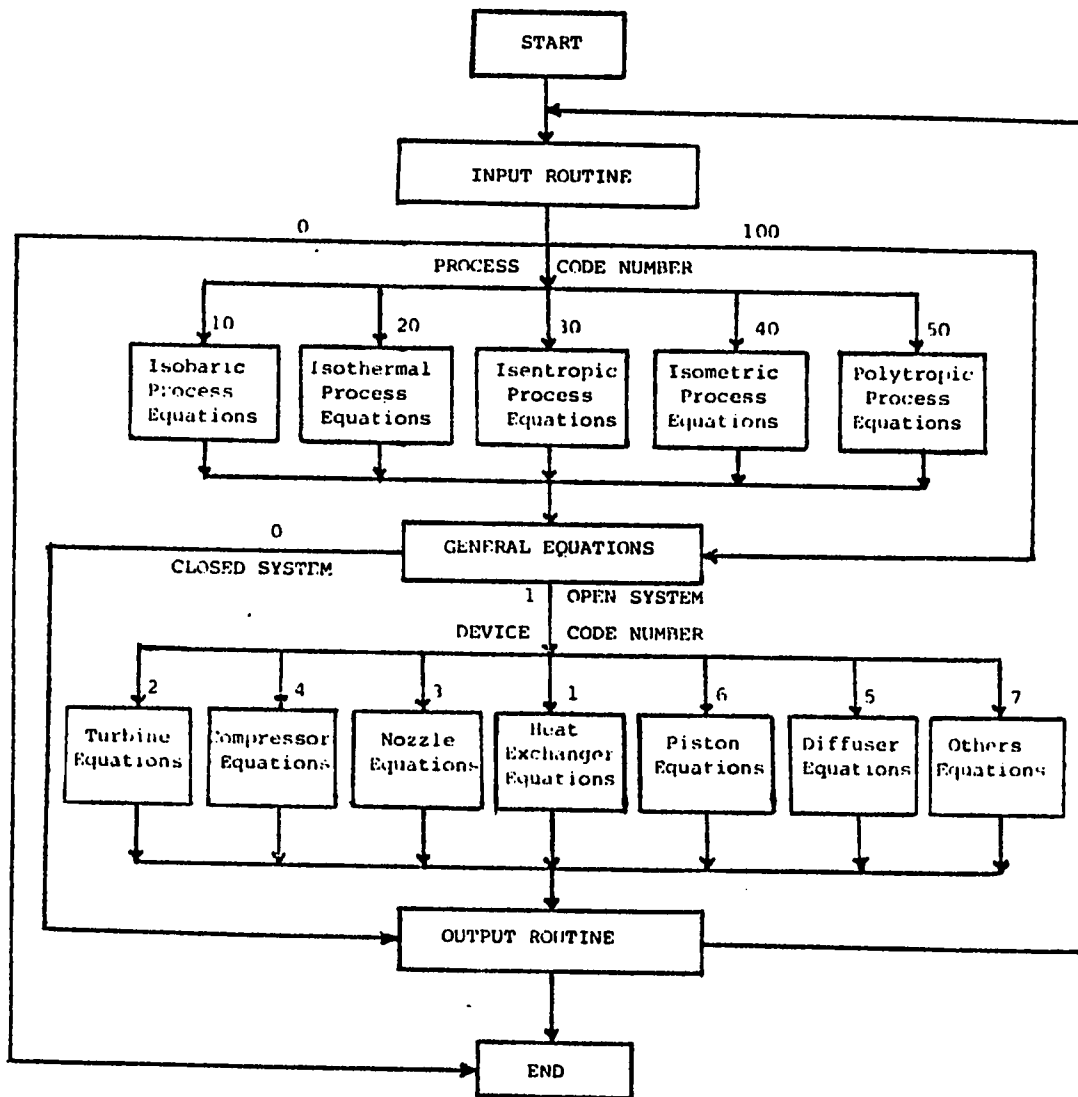


Figure 1: A block diagram of the Computer program

TABLE I : The Subroutines and their Functions

Subroutine Name	Functions
SUBIN	Matches code number to variable. Changes variable status from unknown to known. Stores variable values.
OUTPUT	Examines all variables. Assigns a large random value to unknown variables. Prints output matrix.
PART 1	Contains equations 1 through 50.
PART 2	Contains equations 51 through 100.
PART 3	Contains equations 101 through 150.
PART 4	Contains equations 151 through 200.
PART 5	Contains equations 201 through 250.
PART 6	Contains equations 251 through 300.
PART 7	Contains equations 301 through 350.
PART 8	Contains equations 351 through 400.
PART 9	Contains equations 401 through 450.
PART 10	Contains equations 451 through 500.
PART 11	Contains equations 501 through 550.
PART 12	Contains equations 551 through 615.
PART 13	Provides the programs with required constant values.
PRS 1	Contains isobaric process equations.
PRS 2	Contains isothermal process equations.
PRS 3	Contains isentropic process equations.
PRS 4	Contains isometric process equations.
PRS 5	Contains polytropic process equations.
PART 14	Contains devices equations.
PART 15	Contains devices equations.

3. CONDITIONS

GENERAL

When the program was structured, the following conditions have been applied:

- 1) The working substance behaves as an ideal gas.
- 2) Thermodynamic systems involved can be steady-state, steady flow as shown in Figure 2, or the non-flow (closed) case as shown in Figure 3.
- 3) The values of c_p and c_v remain constant.
- 4) Units in S.I. or English conform to that shown in Appendix A.
- 5) Sign conventions: heat added to a system and work done by a system are positive.

OPEN SYSTEM

For the open system as shown in Figure 2, the following conditions are made:

- 1) Flow rate is steady.

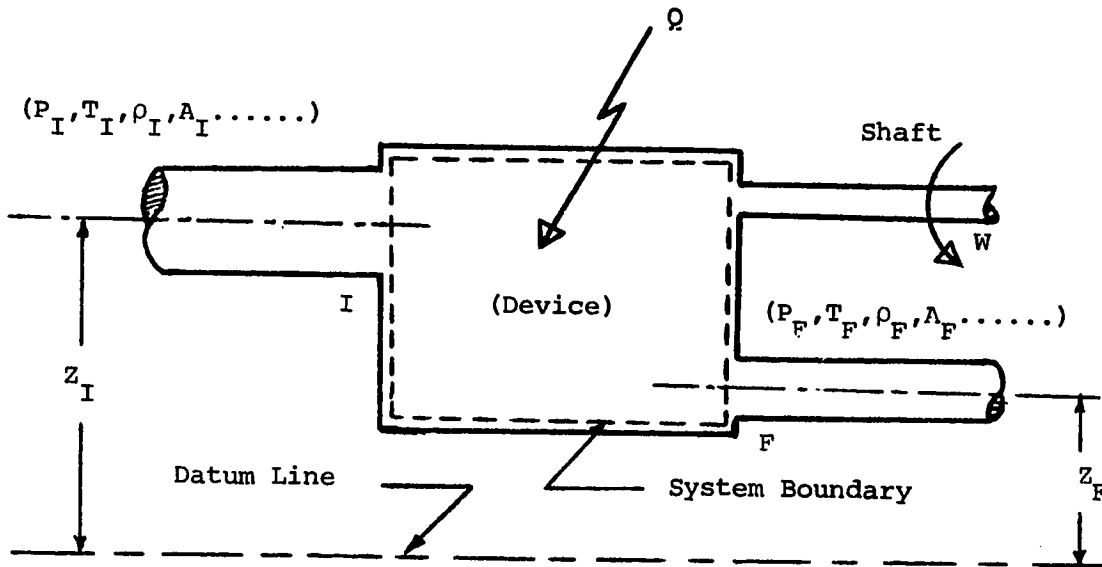


Figure 2: A Steady-state Steady-flow System

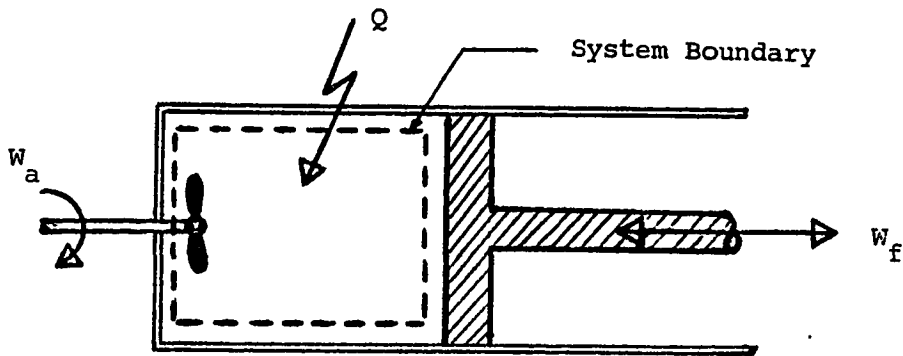


Figure 3: A Closed System

2) Mass flow rate is one-dimensional.

3) First law is given by:

$$W = Q - \Delta H - \Delta KE - \Delta PE \quad (a)$$

4) Second law is given by:

$$T\Delta S = \Delta H - V\Delta P \quad (b)$$

5) The device efficiencies are based on adiabatic conditions.

6) Pressure, density, and temperature ratios of devices should be below the critical conditions, i.e. the flow is subsonic.

CLOSED SYSTEM

For the closed system as shown in Figure 3, the following conditions are applied:

1) Mass is constant.

2) Change of kinetic and potential energy is negligible.

3) First law is given by:

$$W = Q + \Delta U, \quad W = W_f + W_a \quad (c)$$

4) Second law is given by:

$$T\Delta S = \Delta U + P\Delta V$$

(d)

4. THERMODYNAMIC EQUATIONS

Thermodynamic equations and expressions which are involved in the analysis of thermodynamic systems have been grouped according to their applicability. General expressions which are applicable to various types of processes and devices for open and closed systems are listed in Appendix B. More specific expressions for isobaric, isentropic, isometric, isothermal, polytropic processes and devices are listed in Appendices C, D, E, F, G and H respectively.

In the program, each equation has been written in different forms so that each of the variables can be expressed in terms of other variables contained in the equation. Each equation has been assigned a set of numbers. The first number indicates that the equation is solved for the first variable. Similarly for the second and third numbers. When the numbers are bracketted, the same rule applies except that the final state values are used. For example, take the following equation:

$$H = U + PV \quad (e)$$

The corresponding numbers for the above equation are:

353, 355, 357, [354, 356, 358].

Hence, equation 355 has the following form:

$$U_I = H_I - PV_I \quad (f)$$

And, equation 358 has the following form:

$$PV_F = H_F - U_F \quad (g)$$

5. VARIABLE DATA MANIPULATION

Figure 4 contains a matrix of thermodynamic variables, constants and some combined variables to be used as inputs. Each variable in the matrix is given an unique code number. For example, code number 9 represents specific enthalpy h . Subscripted variables are used in order to identify their appropriate states. Three types of subscripts are used, I, F, and S. The subscript I denotes variables at the initial state of the process, while F and S denote the variables at the actual and isentropic final state of the process respectively. For example, as shown in Figure 5, $T(I)$ is the temperature of the initial state, $T(F)$ is the actual temperature at the final state, and $T(S)$ is the isentropic final temperature of the process.

Constant variables, such as c_p , and c_v , carry the subscript of I, while the process variables, such as ΔT , W , Q , P_r , and LPR determined by the initial and final state properties have been subscripted to either F or S according to the input data. Appendix A contains the allowable subscripts which are assigned to each variable.

Thus, three parameters are needed for the computer to describe the input variable data: variable code number, variable value and its corresponding subscript. When these data have been entered the computer

(1)* P	(2) T	(3) m	(4) V	(5) v	(6) V_m
(7) ρ	(8) H	(9) h	(10) S	(11) s	(12) U
(13) u	(14) PE	(15) pe	(16) KE	(17) ke	(18) E
(19) e	(20) Q	(21) q	(22) R	(23) Ru	(24) C_p
(25) C_v	(26) K	(27) n	(28) M	(29) N_m	(30) \vec{V}
(31) Z	(32) g	(33) W	(34) w	(35) V_r	(36) T_r
(37) P_r	(38) ΔT	(39) ΔP	(40) ΔV	(41) Δv	(42) ΔH
(43) Δh	(44) ΔH	(45) Δu	(46) ΔS	(47) Δs	(48) ΔE
(49) Δe	(50) ΔKE	(51) Δke	(52) ΔPE	(53) Δpe	(54) $\ell_n P_r$
(55) $\ell_n T_r$	(56) $\ell_n V_r$	(57) $R \ell_n P_r$	(58) $R \ell_n V_r$	(59) $C_v \ell_n T_r$	(60) $C_p \ell_n T_r$
(61) $C_p \ell_n V_r$	(62) $C_v \ell_n P_r$	(63) $C_v \ell_n V_r$	(64) PV	(65) Pv	(66) ΔPV
(67) ΔPv	(68) Q_f	(69) Q_a	(70) W_f	(71) W_a	(72) q_f
(73) q_a	(74) w_f	(75) w_a	(76) A	(77) t	(78) \dot{m}
(79) \dot{V}	(80) \dot{E}	(81) \dot{e}	(82) \dot{Q}	(83) \dot{q}	(84) \dot{W}
(85) \dot{w}	(86) $\Delta \dot{E}$	(87) $\Delta \dot{e}$	(88) \dot{Q}_f	(89) \dot{Q}_a	(90) \dot{W}_f
(91) \dot{W}_a	(92) \dot{q}_f	(93) \dot{q}_a	(94) \dot{W}_f	(95) \dot{w}_a	(96) \vec{V}_r
(97) Λ_r	(98) g_c	(99) η			

* Numbers in brackets represents the code number of each variable.

Figure 4. The Input Matrix

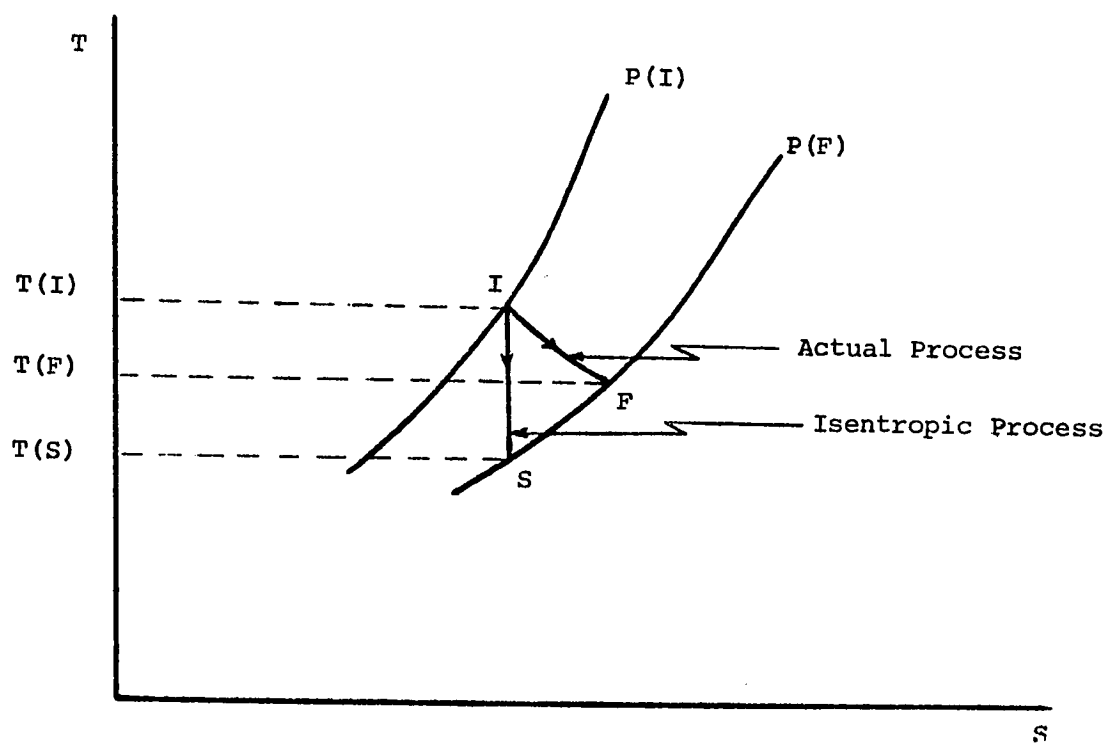


Figure 5: An Illustration of Initial and Final States of a Process

calls for the subroutine SUBIN for the purpose of,

- a) changing the variable status from unknown to known by using VST, variable status tester;
- b) matching the variable code number to its variable name; and,
- c) storing the variable value

The technique used in the subroutine SUBIN (refer to the block diagram as shown in Figure 6) is based on the flow diagram as shown in Appendix L. In order to explain how SUBIN can handle the input data, let us consider that J, XX, and A have been entered for a specific variable. Firstly, SUBIN examines the value of the subscript A. If $A = F$, or $A = 0$, then its VST (to be explained in detail in next chapter) changes to J, and B is equated to F. If $A = IF5$, then its VST changes to J and B is equated to IF5. B is used to distinguish the isentropic from the actual process data. Secondly, the variable code number J is examined. According to Appendix A, the variable whose code number is J, will be equated to XX. As a numerical example, assume

5

150.8

2

are entered, then SUBIN will interpret and store these data as $V(2) = 150.8$.

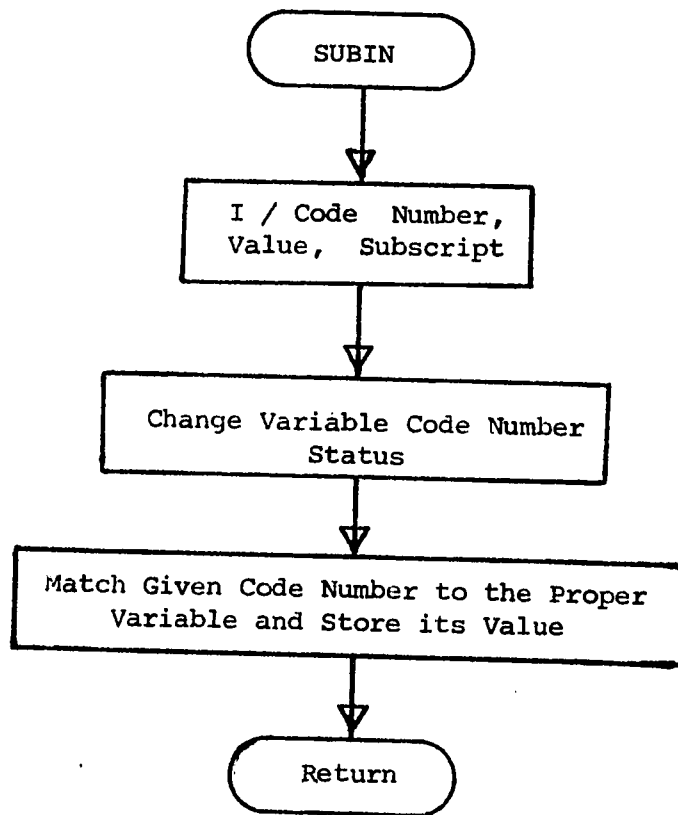


Figure 6: The Block Diagram for SUBIN

6. SOLUTION TECHNIQUE

The technique used in the program is based on examining the status of each variable contained in each equation. If all the variables on the right hand side of the equal sign are known and the left hand side variable is not known, the computer will compute the unknown value whether it is needed or not. In case one of the variables on the right hand side of the equal sign is unknown, the computer will ignore this equation and move on to the next equation.

In order for the computer to know the status of each variable, a variable status tester, VST, is introduced to each variable. The form of the VST is given by the matrix $c(J, A)$, where J is the variable code number, and A is the subscript which represents the state. If $c(J, A) = 0$, then it means that the variable value is not known.

Initially, when the program starts, all the VST's are set to zero. But if the value of a certain variable is entered as an input or it has been computed by a previous step its VST changes from 0 to J .

In order to understand how the computer is instructed to solve for unknown variables, let us consider the FORTRAN statements as they appear in a program for equations 1, 2, and 3 (listed in Appendix B).

These statements are:

```

01 1001 IF [C(23,I).NE.23.AND.C(28,I).EQ.28.AND.C(22,I).EQ.22)] GO TO 1
02 1002 IF [C(28,I).NE.28.AND.C(23,I).EQ.23.AND.C(22,I).EQ.22)] GO TO 2
03 1003 IF [C(22,I).NE.22.AND.C(28,I).EQ.28.AND.C(23,I).EQ.23)] GO TO 3
04      GO TO 1004
05 1    RU(I) = MW(I) * R(I)
06      C(23,I) = C(23,I) + 23
07      JE = JE + 1
08      KR(1,JE) = KR(1,JE) + 1
09      GO TO 1002
10 2    MW(I) = RU(I)/R(I)
11      C(28,I) = C(28,I) + 28
12      JE = JE + 1
13      KR (2,JE) = KR(2,JE) + 2
14      GO TO 1003
15 3    R(I) = RU(I)/MW(I)
16      C(22,I) = C(22,I) + 22
17      JE = JE + 1
18      KR (3,JE) = KR(3,JE) + 3
19 1004 IF [C(4,I).NE.4.AND.C(5,I).EQ.5.AND.C(3,I).EQ.3)] GO TO 4

```

Line 01 is the control statement for Equation 1. It contains the VST's of equation 1, and it directs the computer to either equation 1 in line 05, or to the next line depending on the logical expression. The term $C(23, I)$ is the VST for \bar{R} (RU is used for \bar{R} in the program) at the initial state where 23 is the code number which defines this variable, and I indicates initial state. Similarly, $C(28, I)$ is the VST for M at initial state, and $C(22, I)$ is the VST for R at initial state. When the computer reads this line it also examines the logical expression contained. If the VST for \bar{R} is not equal to 23, it indicates that the value of \bar{R} is not known. In addition, the VST of M is equal to 28, and VST of R is equal to 22. According to previous statement, we know that both M and R are known. Therefore, the computer is directed to line 05 to compute the value of \bar{R} . Once the value of \bar{R} is computed, the computer goes to the next line where the VST changes from the initial value 0 to a new value, which in this case is 23. This serves to inform the computer that the value of \bar{R} is known. Line 07 increases the step number by one. Then, at line 08 the equation number and the new step number are stored. When the computation of the first equation is done, the computer is directed to line 02 to examine the control statement of equation 2. As soon as the computer completes testing the first group of equations, it is directed to test a new group of equations in line 04. Consequently, the computer will examine the whole stack of equations one after the other in order to solve for all possible unknown variables.

Since some of the computed values in the first attempt could be used to compute some other unknowns later, a number of loops are incorporated in order to compute for all possible variables on the left hand side of the equations. The number of loops is determined by comparing the number of steps procedure involved in the last two loops. If they are identical then the computer will terminate the looping process. If they are not identical then looping continues until all possible unknown variables are computed.

To explain this by an example, suppose that the data of T_1 , P_1 , v_1 and \bar{R} have been entered and stored in the program in order to solve for M (by applying equations 2 and 44). Figure 7 shows how the solution is being carried out. In the first loop it starts examining the equations until it arrives at equation 44 in which the VST's are satisfied. So it computes the value of R and stores its value, step number and equation number. The program continues examining the rest of the equations until they have all been involved. In the second loop, the program re-examines the equations from the beginning using all previous stored results. At this time, when the program reaches equation 2, it finds that the VST's are satisfied. This is because the value of R has been stored in the first loop. Hence, the value of M can be computed. In the third loop, the computer finds that no further variables can be computed, so it stops and displays the results.

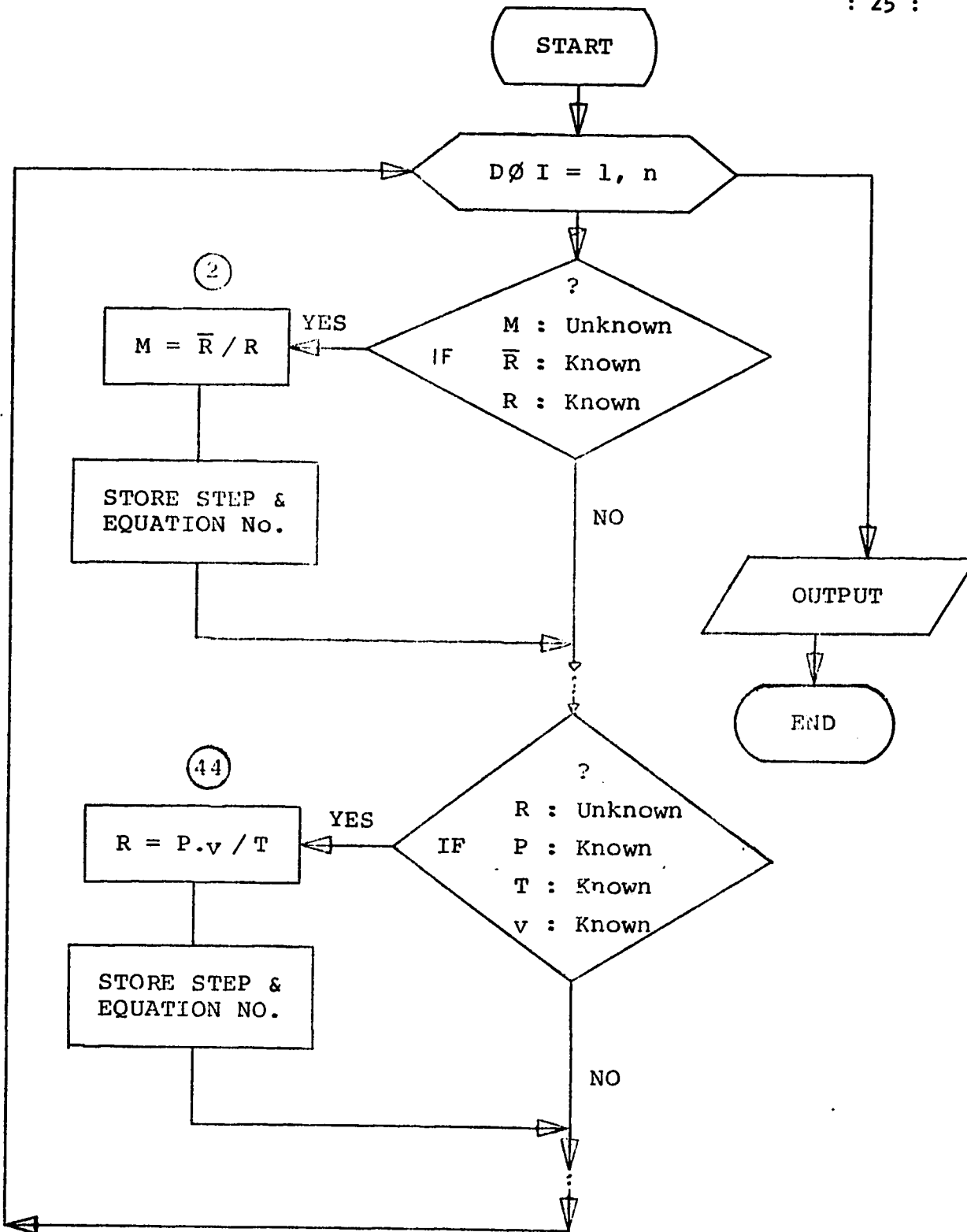


Figure 7 : The Computational Technique Used in the Program

The previous example shows that the solution path of any problem is determined primarily by the input data and secondly by the intermediate results. This implies that there is a need of including each equation and property relationship in all possible forms. In order to increase the effectiveness of the intermediate calculations, the number of terms in each equation is normally kept to three so that, by knowing the values of two terms, the third can be calculated.

7. STEP PROCEDURE

In order to have a record of the equations which have been used consecutively in the computational routine, the matrix $KR(N, JE)$ is used, where N is the equation number (given in Appendices B, C, D, E, F, and G) and JE indicates the number of steps involved in the computation.

Initially, $KR(N, JE)$ is set to zero for every equation. Generally, when the program is directed to an equation, the value of JE is incremented by 1 as it is stored in $KR(N, JE)$. Meanwhile, the matrix KR increases by 1 also to record the step number. For example, $KR(20, 7) = 7$ shows that equation 20 is used at the seventh step in the computation. If we refer back to Appendix B, we find that the corresponding equation of 20 is:

$$\Delta V = V_F - V_I$$

By this, we learn that the change of volume ΔV has been computed according to the last equation.

8. THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES

Some common thermodynamic processes used in thermodynamic analysis are listed in Table II. Each process as listed has been assigned an unique code number for the purpose of programming. Based on the code number the computer can pick up the appropriate subroutine that contains all applicable equations to be used in the computation for that process.

To analyze a thermodynamic system which undergoes a certain process, the program requests for units option (S.I. or English units), process code number, initial state, final state, and flow condition of the process. The units option will instruct the program to use the appropriate constants, conversion factors and equations. The main distinction between these two unit options arises from the values of \bar{R} , g , g_c . As stated previously, the process code number will enable the program to pick up a corresponding process subroutine in addition to the subroutines which contain the general equations. If the general process code number is used, then the program is directed only to the general equations. In order to store the state and process data, the program asks for I and F of the process. They are used as the arguments in the subscripted variables in the source program, which can be used again in the cyclic analysis. The flow condition of the process involves either an open or a closed system. This input will direct the program to only the applicable group of equations.

TABLE II. Process Code Numbers

PROCESS CODE NO	PROCESS
10	Isobaric
20	Isothermal
30	Isentropic
40	Isometric
50	Polytropic
100	General
0	Exit

In the case of open system analysis, the program asks for the type of device involved. The list of the working devices along with their code numbers is contained in Table III. The code number instructs the program to select the proper equations applicable to the device. The computation runs through the equations twice. First, by using the given actual process between I and F as the end points of the process. Second, by using the isentropic process between I and S as the end points of the process. Where the values of S is determined from the value of F as $F + 5$. By this, the program can calculate the device efficiency or to use of which in computing other unknowns. In order to perform this operation, two loops have been used in the main program as shown in Appendix K. These loops are named MALL and MAB. Further, the program asks whether the kinetic energy change and/or potential energy change are negligible. If they are negligible, the program calls for SUBIN and stores their values as zero.

In the case of a closed system analysis, the program asks whether there is external work acting on the system such as paddle work. This input is needed to determine the total work of the system. The total work is the sum of the boundary work and the external work. If the external work does not exist, then the program calls for SUBIN to equate it to zero.

The program then asks whether the process is adiabatic or not. If it is adiabatic, then the program calls for SUBIN and sets the heat

TABLE III. The Device Code Numbers

DEVICE CODE NO	DEVICE
1	Heat Exchangers
2	Turbine
3	Nozzle
4	Compressor
5	Diffuser
6	Piston (for air- standard cycles)
7	Others

transfer terms to zero. If the process is isentropic, the program will skip this question since the heat transfer terms have already been stored as zero in the isentropic subroutine.

The next group of questions deals with the entry of data provided by the problem statements. The data entry consists of two parts. In the first part, the program requests for the values of K , c_p , c_v , R , and M . When any two out of these five constants are given, the others can be computed. If their values are not known, then '0' should be entered. Once a known value is entered, the program will call for SUBIN and store it in the proper location. The second part is to enter the rest of the data, e.g., T and P . As the data are entered each time the program will store them through SUBIN. At the end of the data entry session the program proceeds to the output section which consists of the optional step procedure and the process results.

In order to enable the users to study the effect of varying the values of some variables in an executed problem without having to re-enter other fixed data, the matrix DIX has been introduced in the main program. The function of this matrix is to store all the input data involved in the first executed process or cycle. The complete form of the matrix is $DIX(J, A) = XX$. Initially, DIX has been set to a large random number VIL for all values of J and A . Each time when data composed of J , XX , and A are entered, the matrix DIX records them by replacing its value from

VIL to XX for the given J and A.

When the program is directed to re-solve an executed problem with some new data, the program firstly sets all the VST's to zero and secondly, it examines the matrix DIX. Each time, $DIX \neq VIL$, SUBIN is called to restore the previous input data. Thirdly, the program requests the new data. And finally, as soon as the new data are entered the program is executed.

9. THERMODYNAMIC CYCLES

A thermodynamic cycle is simply a sequence of processes that has identical initial and final states. The first law of thermodynamics for a cycle is,

$$\Sigma Q = \Sigma W$$

where ΣQ is the net heat, Q_{net} , of the cycle which is composed of heat input and heat output. We can express the cycle heat input, heat output, and net heat as:

$$Q_{\text{in}} = \Sigma Q \quad , \quad Q > 0 \quad (h)$$

$$Q_{\text{out}} = \Sigma Q \quad , \quad Q < 0 \quad (i)$$

$$Q_{\text{net}} = \Sigma Q = Q_{\text{in}} - |Q_{\text{out}}| \quad (j)$$

Similarly, for work the following applies:

$$W_{\text{in}} = \Sigma W \quad , \quad W < 0 \quad (k)$$

$$W_{\text{out}} = \Sigma W \quad , \quad W > 0 \quad (l)$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = \Sigma W = W_{\text{out}} - |W_{\text{in}}| \quad (m)$$

The thermal efficiency of the cycle can be determined, using the definition:

$$\eta = \frac{Q_{\text{net}}}{Q_{\text{in}}} = \frac{W_{\text{net}}}{Q_{\text{in}}} \quad (n)$$

Similar equations can be written in terms of unit mass, unit time, and unit mass per unit time.

The approach used in the analysis of thermodynamic cycles is based on treating each process separately and in a consecutive order until all processes have been covered. Because the state data and results of each process are stored, there is no need to enter them again in the next processes. But the order of the processes should be handled with care. For example, if the initial point of the first process is state 1, and the final point is state 2; then the second process must occur between states 2 and 3 as initial and final points respectively. Furthermore, in order to complete the cyclic analysis, the final state of the last process must be the initial state of the first process. This condition is a necessary one to complete the cyclic analysis. Once this is satisfied, the program will go on to the equations applied to the cycle. From there, the program will compute and print out the cycle results. The results contain heat input, heat output, work input, work output, net work and the thermal efficiency of the cycle involved.

The technique used to carry out the cycle analysis is a part of the function of the main program. By referring to the flow chart of the main program (Appendix K), we observe that each time the program is transferred to execute a new process, the NPN increments by one. Hence, the NPN serves as a process counter. When each process has been analysed, the program checks whether F coincides to $I\emptyset NE$ or not. As stated, F is the final state of the last process and $I\emptyset NE$ is the initial state of the first process. If $F = I\emptyset NE$, the program will run through the cycle computation. But if $F \neq I\emptyset NE$, the program will skip the cycle analysis.

The method used to compute the input and output quantities of heat and work for cycles is based on the equations (h), (i), (k), and (l). The VST's of each term of heat and work are examined for all processes that have been executed. Next, in each variable, terms with similar signs are collected. Hence, the cycle results can be obtained. In order to see how the program achieves this, let us consider Q_{in} . In the flow diagram shown in Appendix K, SIQ is the sum of all positive values of Q . Initially, SIQ is set to zero. Then, two "DO" loop statements, ICI and ICF are used. The function of these is to examine the status of Q terms for all processes. If the value of Q is known and it is positive, then the value will be added to SIQ. Eventually, at the end of the loops, the sum of positive Q 's

will be found. Therefore, according to equation (h), Q_{in} is evaluated as:

$$Q_{in} = SIQ \quad (o)$$

Similarly, other terms of heat and work can be evaluated. Then, by direct application of equations (j), (m), (n) and similar ones, the net heat, net work and the thermal efficiency of the cycle can be determined.

In the case of re-solving an executed cycle with new cycles for some variables, the program initialize all VST's and examines the matrix DIX in order to restore the input data. Before entering the new data, the program requests the initial and final states of the process to which the new values are associated. Then the program is directed to the computation routine. In order to analyse all processes involved in the cycle, the "DQ" loop statement LZ is used. At the end of each process analysis, the program calls for OUTPUT in order to write out the process results. When the loop LZ ends, the program is directed to the cycle analysis where the cycle results can be obtained.

Although the program is intended to be general enough to solve a cycle consisting of any number of processes, in this work the maximum

number of processes allowed has been limited to five. However, it is possible to increase this number by modifying the COMMON, REAL, INTEGER, and several other statements in the source program. On the other hand, the minimum number of processes must be three in order to form a cycle.

10. PROGRAM OUTPUT

The output of the program consists of three main parts:

A) STEP PROCEDURE

When the program completes the necessary loops of computation, it writes out all the steps which have been involved in the computation.

The method of writing the step procedure is based on examining the matrix $KR(N, JE)$. If $KR = 1$, then the program writes the first equation used in the computation. Similarly, if $KR = 2$, it writes the second equation used. In order to write the complete list, two nested "DO" loops are used in the main program, as shown in Appendix K. The outer loop takes care of step numbers and the inner loop takes care of equation numbers.

B) PROCESS RESULTS

When the program completes the writing of the step procedure, it calls for the subroutine OUTPUT to write the output matrix according to Figure 8.

The technique used in the subroutine OUTPUT is based on the block diagram as shown in Appendix M. The subroutine examines the

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	n	K	C_p	C_v	R	R_u
2	m	\dot{m}	t	M	N_m	g
3,7*	P	T	V	v	PV	Pv
4,8*	H	h	E	e	\dot{E}	\dot{e}
5,9*	U	u	\dot{V}	KE	\vec{V}	A
6,10*	S	s	V_m	PE	Z	ρ
11	W	w	\dot{W}	\dot{w}	$\Delta \dot{E}$	$\Delta \dot{e}$
12	W_f	w_f	\dot{W}_f	\dot{w}_f	ΔE	Δe
13	W_a	w_a	\dot{W}_a	\dot{w}_a	ΔH	Δh
14	Q	q	\dot{Q}	\dot{q}	ΔU	Δu
15	Q_f	q_f	\dot{Q}_f	\dot{q}_f	ΔKE	ΔPE
16	Q_a	q_a	\dot{Q}_a	\dot{q}_a	ΔS	Δs
17	ΔP	ΔT	ΔV	Δv	ΔPV	ΔPv
18	P_r	T_r	V_r	A_r	\vec{V}_r	ΔZ
19	W_s	w_s	\dot{W}_s	\dot{w}_s	ΔKE_s	\vec{V}_s
20	T_s	ΔT_s	TDS	ΔH_s	Δh_s	η

*Final state values.

Figure 8. The Output Matrix

status of each variable. If the variable value is unknown, then the program will equate the variable to BL which is a large random number that cannot be written by the specified field format. The quantity of BL is represented by " *** " on print out.

C) CYCLE_RESULTS

Finally, the program checks whether a thermodynamic cycle is involved or not. The check is based on comparing the initial state of the first process to that of the final state of the last process. If they are equal, then the program will write the cycle results that contains heat input, heat output, work input, work output, net work and thermal efficiency. If they are not equal, then the program skips this result and proceeds to the next process.

11. USING THE PROGRAM

In order to use the program to analyse thermodynamic processes or cycles, users must prepare to answer each question as it is prompted by computer on the terminal. This is done by entering proper codes along with the data provided by the problem statements. The numerical input of data is free-formatted to ease the data entry. The YES or NO input can be abbreviated as Y, or N, respectively.

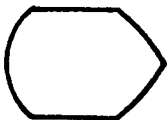
The sequence of input and output steps used in the analysis is based on the block diagram as shown in Figure 9. The following symbols are used for describing specific operations in conjunction with the block diagram:



Computer prompted question



Internal operation



Output



Start/End

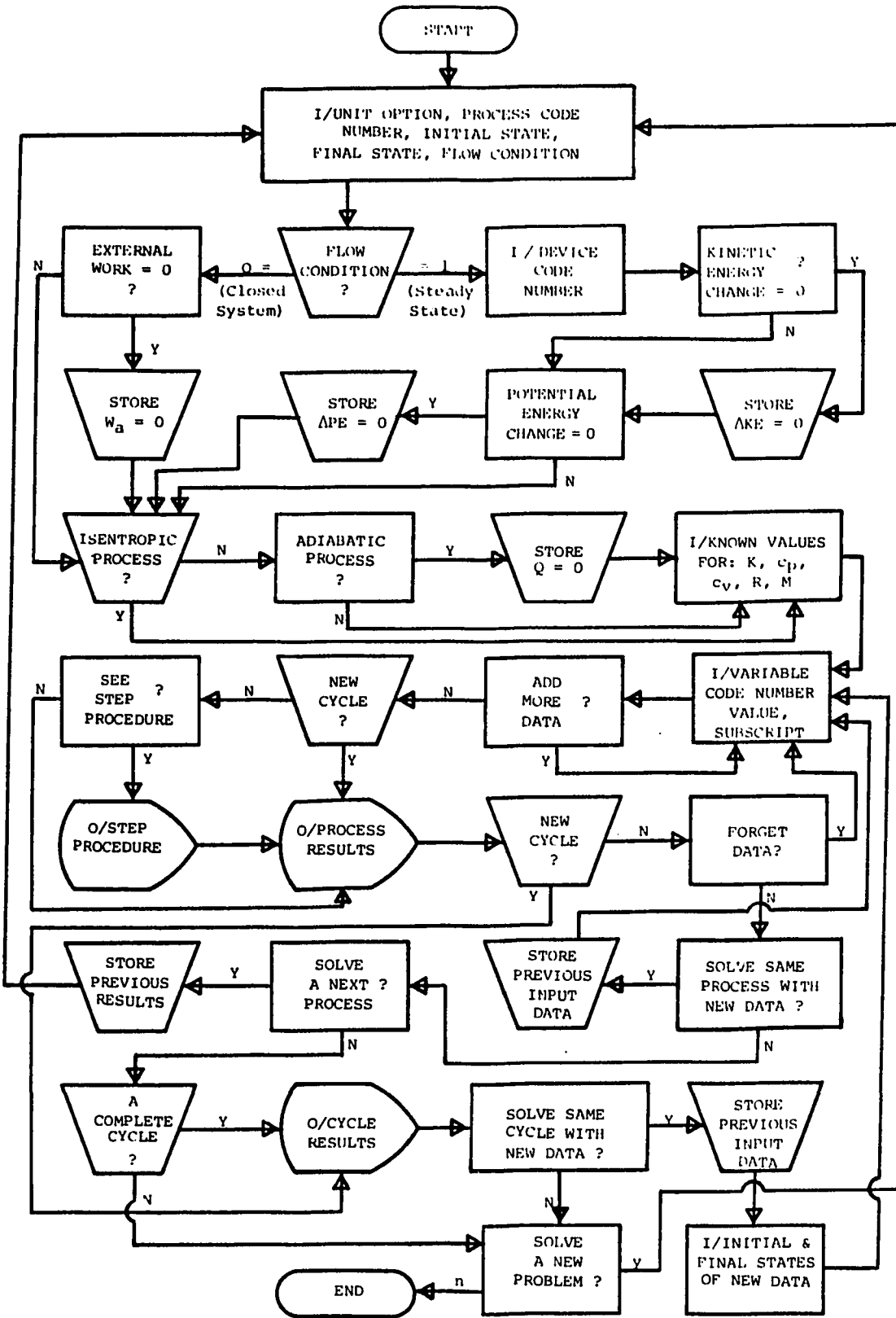


Figure 9. A Block Diagram Representation of Program Operations

The first group of data the program asks for are:

(1) UNIT

The user should refer to Table IV to select the appropriate unit code number. Appendix A contains input variables with proper units.

(2) PROCESS CODE NUMBER

The user should refer to Table II which contains the processes with their corresponding code numbers.

(3) STATES

The user should enter the numbers of initial state and final state of the process, e.g., 1 and 2, respectively. To continue the next process in a cyclic problem, 2 and 3 should be entered. This carries forth until it is back to 1 again.

(4) FLOW CONDITION

The user should refer to Table V for the code of flow conditions. If it is a steady flow problem, the next question requires the code

TABLE IV. Unit Code Number

Code No.	Description
1	Metric (S.I.) Units
2	English Engineering Units

TABLE V. System Code Numbers

Code No.	Description
0	Closed System "Non-Flow System"
1	Open System "Steady state- Steady flow System"

number of the thermodynamic device involved in the problem.

The user should refer to Table III for the device code number.

The playback of the input data is carried out after the completion of the answers to the second question. If the answers are correct, type in YES, otherwise NO.

If it is a non-flow problem, the above question on devices will be skipped.

Then, the question on the subscript for isentropic state will be prompted. The answer is given by:

Number of the final state + 5

For example, if the final state is 2, the subscript for isentropic state will be 7.

For non-flow problems, the following two questions will be prompted consecutively:

" IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS?"

" IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM?"

The answer for each question is either YES or NO.

For steady-flow problems the next three questions are asked:

" IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS?"

" IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?"

" IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?"

Proper answer is YES or NO.

If it is an isentropic process, the first question:

" IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS?"

will be skipped.

For either flow condition, three pertinent variables \bar{R} , g , and g_c , are provided in both S.I. and English units. Further, the program seeks any two known values among K , c_p , c_v , R or M . Enter "0" for unknowns.

From here on, values of other variables given by the problem should be provided as the following statement is:

" NOW, PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA

OR THE NEW VALUES IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER, VALUE, AND SUBSCRIPT."

If no data entry, answer 0, 0, 0. In this case, the results will be given

immediately. Normally, data are entered at this point.

For data entry, Appendix A should be referred to closely. As examples, to enter the data of

A. "..... final volume becomes 5.2 ft^3"

one should enter

4 5.2 2

In which: 4 is the code number for volume

5.2 is the value of the volume

2 is the second state.

B. "during the process, the heat dissipated is
12.8 KJ/Kg....."

One should enter

21 -12.8 2

In which 21 is the code number for q

-12.8 is the value of q, and the minus sign

indicates the direction of q.

2 represents the process from state 1 to state 2.

The inputs are played back for verification after they have been entered each time.

To provide a chance for completing the data entry, the following question is asked:

" DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA?"

If a NO answer is sensed, the users will be prompted with the question:

" WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE?"

A YES answer will display all steps involved in the computation. Every equation encountered in the solution, will be included in the steps. Therefore, some steps seem irrelevant to the user, especially those unrelated to the information required by a specific problem. However, the sequence of steps as listed provides a means for evaluating the logic involved in the solution routine for all non "****" results presented in the output matrix in Figure 8. An option is provided for those who answer NO to by-pass the listing if they so desire. The "****" results represent those variables which have not been computed.

Final results according to the output matrix are now displayed. Should the user forget additional data, do not worry, all he has to do is to enter YES when he is asked,

" DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA?"

Of course, he can now enter those data which were previously left out. A new output matrix will be immediately displayed at the end of data entry. At this stage, even if he does not have more data, he is given an opportunity to see the results again on the terminal screen.

In order to enable the user to study the effect of varying the values of some variables, the following question is asked:

"WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES?"

If a YES answer is sensed, the computer prompts:

" NOW, PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE
NEW VALUES IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER, VALUE, AND SUBSCRIPT."

By this question, the user can enter the new values which will replace the old ones. As soon as the new data are entered, a new output matrix for the new set of data will be displayed. A NO answer will direct the computer to the next question.

Now, in order to help the computer to decide whether the job is finished or not, the following question is prompted:

" WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS?"

A NO answer will bring the user back to the beginning of the solution while the program restarts itself. This concludes the solution of a process. A YES answer will also direct the user to the beginning of the solution routine but with the last results stored in computer memory. This facilitates the solution of thermodynamic cycles which contain several processes.

In a cycle analysis, a result containing heat input, heat output, work input, work output, net work and thermal efficiency will be provided.

Of course, at this state where the input data of the cycle are stored in the computer memory, the user can solve the same cycle with new values for some variables as many times as he wishes by answering the following questions:

" WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES?"

A YES answer will lead the user back to the data entry session for inputting new data. Before entering the new data, the following question is prompted in order to help the computer to replace the old data with the new values:

" PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND THE FINAL STATES
OF THE PROCESS WITH WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE
ASSOCIATED."

For an example, if the user wants to enter a new value for η_3 , the user should enter

3

4

In which 3 and 4 are the initial and final states, respectively, of the process with which η_3 is associated. Then the user can enter the data of η_3 as stated before.

After the completion of the new data entry, the computer displays sequentially the output matrices of all the processes involved in the cycle in addition to the cycle results.

At the end of the session, the user can exit the program by entering NO to the question:

" WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM?"

12. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

A group of solved examples are presented in this chapter to illustrate the computer-assisted technique. These examples include thermodynamic problems in closed system, open system, as well as in thermodynamic cycles. For each example, a problem statement is given first, then followed by the computer print-outs. These examples will serve to describe the procedure involved in the data entry, and will demonstrate the use of the program and its important features.

In order to facilitate the input data entry requested by the computer, input tables as shown in Figure 10 are prepared. Prior to using the program, users are recommended to fill those tables with data provided by the problem statements. Each process calls for a set of these tables. Therefore, for problems involving a cycle, the number of sets of those tables to be filled out is equal to the number of processes involved. Using these tables will make the data input easier, minimize unnecessary mistakes encountered in the data entry session and help the user develop a methodical approach to the solution of thermodynamic problems.

The first example taken from Wark [12] demonstrates the use of the program for a closed system with a constant pressure process. Also it demonstrates the capability of the program in studying the effects of varying the values of certain parameters.

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Process</i>	<i>Initial State</i>	<i>Final State</i>	<i>Flow Type</i>	<i>Device</i>
<i>DESCRIPTION</i>						
<i>CODE NUMBER</i>						

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>IS IT ADIABATIC?</i>		
<i>IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?</i>		
<i>IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?</i>		
<i>IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?</i>		

	<i>K</i>	<i>C_P</i>	<i>C_V</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>M</i>
<i>VALUE</i>					

<i>Data</i>	<i>Variable Code No</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Subscript</i>

Figure 10. The Input Data Tables

EXAMPLE__1

Nitrogen gas at 1 bar and 27°C occupies an initial volume of 45 liters in a piston-cylinder device. A paddle-wheel within the cylinder is turned until 9500 newton-meters of energy have been added to the gas (neglect mass of paddle-wheel). If the process is adiabatic and at constant pressure, determine:

- a) The final temperature of the gas.
- b) The entropy change of the gas.
- c) The final temperature assuming the pressure is 2 bars.

In order to solve this problem by using the computer program, the quantities are first converted to S.I. units according to that given in Appendix A. Then these data along with their corresponding code numbers are tabulated as shown in Figure 11. Note that the data of C_p and C_v are taken from the gas tables at the initial temperature.

After preparing these tables for input data, the following procedure becomes simple and straightforward. The user needs only to enter these data on terminal whenever a question is prompted by the computer.

A print-out of this example as shown in Figure 12 illustrates the way the input data are entered. The numerical quantities are free

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	ISOBARIC	I	F	Closed	Piston-Cylinder
CODE NUMBER	1	10	1	2	0	

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?	✓	
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?	✓	
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE		1.039	0.742		

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_1 = 100$	1	100	1
$T_1 = 300$	2	300	1
$V_1 = 0.045$	4	0.045	1
$W_a = -9.5$	71	-9.5	2
$P_1 = 200$	1	200	1

Figure 11. The Input Data Tables for Example 1

 THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES
 AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
 ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
 ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
 ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
 POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
 GENERAL PROCESS 100

E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS :

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 10 1 2 0

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 1
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 10
 INITIAL STATE = 1
 FINAL STATE = 2
 FLOW CONDITION = 0

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

YES

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 7

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

YES

IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

YES

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-

RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 22.2 ENGLISH UNIT

IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

.3

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.03899956

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (25):CV , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.741999964

Figure 12. Computer Print-out of Example 1


```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

1 100.000000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
VALUE                = 100.00000
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

YES

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

YES

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

2 300.000000

1

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
VALUE                = 300.00000
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

YES

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

YES

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

4 .44555558

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 4
VALUE                = 0.445000
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

NO

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

Figure 12. (Continued)

4 .45C000C18E-01

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 4
VALUE                = 0.045C0
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** RESULTS *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) C.0	1.4003	1.0390	0.7420 0.2570 8.31
2) 0.0505	*****	*****	27.5967 *****
3) 100.0000	300.0000	0.0450	0.8910 4.5000 89.09
4) 15.7424	311.6997	11.2424	222.6000 *****
5) 11.2424	222.6000	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0318	***** 1.12
7) 100.0000	*****	*****	*****
8) *****	*****	*****	*****
9) *****	*****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	*****	*****
11) *****	*****	*****	*****
12) *****	*****	*****	*****
13) *****	*****	*****	*****
14) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.2 *****
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	*****
17) 0.0	*****	*****	*****
18) 1.0000	*****	*****	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

Figure 12. (Continued)

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING CASE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

71 -9.5000000

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 71
 VALUE = -9.50000
 SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

STEP NUMBER	1 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1001
STEP NUMBER	2 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1002
STEP NUMBER	3 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1003
STEP NUMBER	4 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1004
STEP NUMBER	5 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1021
STEP NUMBER	6 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	52
STEP NUMBER	7 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	169
STEP NUMBER	8 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	281
STEP NUMBER	9 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	284
STEP NUMBER	10 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	293
STEP NUMBER	11 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	311
STEP NUMBER	12 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	319
STEP NUMBER	13 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	405
STEP NUMBER	14 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	409
STEP NUMBER	15 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	2
STEP NUMBER	16 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	5
STEP NUMBER	17 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	11
STEP NUMBER	18 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	31
STEP NUMBER	19 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	34
STEP NUMBER	20 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	50
STEP NUMBER	21 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	69
STEP NUMBER	22 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	84
STEP NUMBER	23 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	117
STEP NUMBER	24 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	120
STEP NUMBER	25 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	379
STEP NUMBER	26 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	385
STEP NUMBER	27 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	417
STEP NUMBER	28 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	64
STEP NUMBER	29 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	73
STEP NUMBER	30 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	76
STEP NUMBER	31 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	79
STEP NUMBER	32 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	88
STEP NUMBER	33 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	91
STEP NUMBER	34 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	118
STEP NUMBER	35 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	119
STEP NUMBER	36 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	121
STEP NUMBER	37 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	122
STEP NUMBER	38 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	256
STEP NUMBER	39 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	259
STEP NUMBER	40 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	340
STEP NUMBER	41 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	352
STEP NUMBER	42 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	358
STEP NUMBER	43 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	361
STEP NUMBER	44 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	364
STEP NUMBER	45 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	366
STEP NUMBER	46 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	369
STEP NUMBER	47 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	408
STEP NUMBER	48 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1007
STEP NUMBER	49 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	1010
STEP NUMBER	50 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	24
STEP NUMBER	51 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	37
STEP NUMBER	52 .	USE EQUATION NUMBER	60

Figure 12. (Continued)

```

STEP NUMBER 53 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 170
STEP NUMBER 54 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 180
STEP NUMBER 55 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 181
STEP NUMBER 56 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 198
STEP NUMBER 57 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 430
STEP NUMBER 58 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 433
STEP NUMBER 59 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 436
STEP NUMBER 60 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 439
STEP NUMBER 61 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 446
STEP NUMBER 62 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 13
STEP NUMBER 63 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 105
STEP NUMBER 64 . LSE EQUATION NUMBER 184

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 0.0	1.4003	1.0390	0.7420 0.2570 8.31
2) 0.0505	*****	*****	21.5561 *****
3) 100.0000	200.0000	C.0450	C.8510 4.5000 89.09
4) 15.7424	211.6557	11.2424	227.4000 *****
5) 11.2424	222.6000	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0318	***** 1.12
7) 100.0000	481.0388	C.0722	1.4267 7.2156 142.86
8) 25.2424	459.7593	18.0268	356.5200 *****
9) 18.0268	356.9309	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0510	***** 0.65
11) -6.7844	-124.3312	*****	*****
12) 2.7156	53.7666	*****	6.7844 134.33
13) -5.5000	-188.0557	*****	9.5000 188.09
14) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 6.7844 134.33
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.0248 0.49
17) C.0	181.0393	C.0272	C.5377 7.7156 53.76
18) 1.0000	1.6035	1.6035	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

YES

Figure 12. (Continued)

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE FIRST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

1 200.CC0000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
 VALUE = 200.CC0000
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** RESULTS *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) C.0	1.4003	1.0390	0.7420 C.2570 8.31
2) 0.1010	*****	27.9567	*****
3) 200.0000	300.0000	C.0450	0.4455 9.0000 89.09
4) 31.4848	311.6997	22.4849	222.6000 *****
5) 22.4849	222.6000	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0159	***** 2.24
7) 200.0000	390.5195	C.0586	0.5795 11.7156 115.98
8) 40.9848	405.7495	29.2693	289.7654 *****
9) 29.2693	289.7654	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0207	***** 1.72
11) -6.7844	-67.1656	*****	*****
12) 2.7156	26.8843	*****	6.7E44 67.16
13) -5.5000	-54.0459	*****	5.5C00 54.04
14) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 6.7844 67.16
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	C.0271 0.27
17) C.0	50.5197	0.0136	0.1344 2.7156 26.88
18) 1.0000	1.3017	1.3017	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

Figure 12. (Continued)

```
DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N
#####
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO
#####
YES
```

Figure 12. (Continued)

formatted, while YES or NO inputs can be abbreviated as Y or N, respectively. Also it shows that the program has given the user a chance to re-enter the correct value of V (volume) 0.045, instead of 0.45. Obviously, in the first output matrix, the user forgot to enter the data of W_a . But the computer has made possible for him to enter this data when he is asked whether he has forgotten to enter other data. When the user has completed the data entry session, he may request for the step procedure involved in the solution. At this time, the computer displays immediately the procedure along with an output matrix. Of course, the last output matrix contains all required results of part (a) and (b). By comparing this matrix (Figure 12) with the matrix as shown in Figure 8 we find the results directly on the computer output:

- (a) The final temperature = 481.0388°R
- (b) The entropy change = $0.4906 \text{ KJ/Kg.}^{\circ}\text{R}$

To solve for the part (c), normally it would require to solving the problem from the beginning with the new value of P. To do this, however, by using the program is rather simple. One needs just to enter the new value of P when the computer prompts for it. When the P value has been entered, the computer displayed immediately the output matrix for the new set of data. From this matrix the required result of part (c) is found as:

- (c) The final temperature = 390.5195°R

The second example also taken from Wark [12] illustrates the use of the program for a constant volume (isometric) process.

EXAMPLE 2

One-tenth pound of an ideal gas is enclosed in a rigid tank at a pressure of 18 psia and a temperature of 80°F. A paddle-wheel with the tank does 390 ft-lb_f of work on the substance, and 0.77 Btu of heat is added at the same time. If the temperature of the gas, which has a molecular mass of 48, rises 80°F during the process, compute the average specific heat C_v for the gas.

The input data have been converted to the appropriate units and then tabulated as shown in Figure 13. The output of the program for this example is shown in Figure 14.

The required result of the average specific heat appearing in position (1, 4) in the output matrix is

$$91.4633 \frac{\text{ft-lb}}{\text{lbm-}^\circ\text{R}}$$

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	English	Isometric	I	F	Closed	Tank
CODE NUMBER	2	40	1	2	0	

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?		✓
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?	✓	
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE					48

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$m_1 = 0.1$	3	0.1	1
$P_1 = 2592$	1	2592.0	1
$T_1 = 540$	2	540.0	1
$W_a = -390$	71	-390.0	2
$Q = 599.2$	20	599.2	2
$\Delta T = 80$	38	80.0	2

Figure 13. The Input Data Tables for Example 2

 THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES
 AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTIONS:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
 ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
 ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
 ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
 POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
 GENERAL PROCESS 100
 E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS .

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ; AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

2 40 1 2 0

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 2
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 40
 INITIAL STATE = 1
 FINAL STATE = 2
 FLOW CONDITION = 0

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 7

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
 RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (25):CV . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (28):Mh . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

48.0000000

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (22):R . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

Figure 14. Computer Print-out of Example 2

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

3 .1C0C00C24 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 3
VALUE                = 0.10000
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

1 2592.C00C0 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
VALUE                = 2592.C00C0
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

2 540.C00C00 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
VALUE                = 540.C00000
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

Figure 14. (Continued)

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

71 -390.CC0C00

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 71
VALUE = -390.CC0CC
SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

20 559.199951

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 20
VALUE = 559.19995
SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

36 8C.CC00C00

2

Figure 14. (Continued)

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 38
VALUE = 80.00000
SUBSCRIPT = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) *****	1.3519	123.6507	51.4622 32.1875 1545.00
2) C.1000 *****			48.0000 *****
3) 2592.0000 540.0000	C.6706	6.7057	1738.1250 17381.24
4) 6677.1367 66771.3750	4535.0156	49390.1562	*****
5) 4939.0156 45390.1562	*****	*****	*****
6) *****	C.1357	*****	0.14
7) 2975.9985 620.0000	C.6706	6.7057	1995.6238 19956.23
8) 7666.3437 76663.4375	5670.7227	56707.2187	*****
9) 5670.7227 56707.2187	*****	*****	*****
10) *****	C.1357	*****	0.14
11) -390.0000 -3859.9590	*****	*****	*****
12) 0.0 0.0	C.0	0.0	585.2000 9891.99
13) -390.0000 -3859.9590	*****	*****	589.2000 9891.99
14) 595.2000 5551.9561	*****	*****	731.7012 7317.00
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	1.2636 12.63
17) 383.9985 80.0000	C.0	0.0	257.4588 2574.58
18) 1.1481 1.1481	1.0000	*****	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 14. (Continued)

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALLES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO
#####

Y

Figure 14. (Continued)

The third example taken from Huang [11] illustrates the use of the program for an open system involving a nozzle.

EXAMPLE__3

The nozzle of a turbojet engine received gas from the turbine exhaust at 1.8 bars and 707°C, with a velocity of 70 m/s. The nozzle expands the gas adiabatically to a pressure of 0.7 bar. Determine the discharge velocity if the nozzle efficiency is 90 percent, and the mass flow rate if the outlet area is 75 cm².

The input data of this example are tabulated as shown in Figure 15 after they have been converted to the proper units. The print-out of the computer for this example is shown in Figure 16. From the output matrix we found the required results as:

$$\text{Discharge velocity } \vec{V}_2 = 655.5593 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Mass flow rate } \dot{m} = 15.1237 \text{ Kg/s}$$

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	General	I	F	Open	Nozzle
CODE NUMBER	1	100	1	2	1	3

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?	✓	
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?	✓	
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE		1.338	1.136		

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_1 = 180$	1	180	1
$T_1 = 980$	2	980	1
$\vec{V}_1 = 70$	30	70	1
$P_2 = 70$	1	70	2
$\eta = 0.90$	99	0.90	1
$A_2 = 0.075$	76	0.075	2

Figure 15. The Input Data Tables for Example 3

 THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES
 AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
 ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
 ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
 ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
 POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
 GENERAL PROCESS 100
 F X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS :
 FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 100 1 2 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
 PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

3

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 1
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 100
 INITIAL STATE = 1
 FINAL STATE = 2
 FLOW CONDITION = 1
 DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 3

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 7

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

Y

IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

Y

IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
 RU = 8.315 J SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.33800030

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.13599968

Figure 16. Computer Print-out of Example 3

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

1 180.000C00 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
VALUE = 180.00000
SUBSCRIPT = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : O O O
-----

```

2 980.CC0C00 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
VALUE = 980.CC0000
SUBSCRIPT = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

30 70.CCCCCC 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 30
VALUE = 70.CC0000
SUBSCRIPT = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

Figure 16. (Continued)

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

1 70.0000000

2

 THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
 VALUE = 70.00000
 SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

99 .695999976

1

 THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 99
 VALUE = 0.690000
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

76 .750000000

2

Figure 16. (Continued)

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 76
VALUE                = 0.75000
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

N

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

76 .749999E81F-01

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 76
VALUE                = 0.07500
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 100	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.3380	1.3380	1.1360	0.8490 0.2870 8.31
2) *****	15.1237 *****	28.9750	1.0000 9.80
3) 180.0000	180.0000 *****	1.5624 *****	281.23
4) *****	1113.2795 *****	*****	*****
5) *****	832.0474	23.6293 *****	70.0000 0.33
6) *****	*****	0.0536 *****	***** 0.64
7) 70.0000	793.0024 *****	3.2510 *****	227.56
8) *****	500.8502 *****	*****	*****
9) *****	673.2812	49.1669 *****	655.5553 0.07
10) *****	*****	0.1122 *****	***** 0.30
11) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0
12) *****	53.6430	811.5823 *****	0.0 0.0
13) *****	-53.6430	-811.5823 *****	***** -212.42
14) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -158.76

Figure 16. (Continued)

```

15) ***** 0.0
16) ***** 0.03
17) -116.0000 -166.9575 ***** 1.4884 ***** -53.66
18) 6.3886 0.8092 2.0808 0.2227 9.3651 *****
19) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 491.02
20) 771.9854 -208.0146 21.0171 ***** -234.3046 0.90

```

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

Figure 16. (Continued)

The fourth example taken from Van Wylen and Sonntag [9] demonstrates the use of the program for a steady-state, steady-flow of air through a compressor. The Gas Tables are used for obtaining data in this example.

EXAMPLE 4

Air initially at 15 psia and 60°F is compressed to 75 psia and 400°F. The power input to the air under steady-state conditions is 5 hp, and heat loss of 4 Btu/lb occurs during the process. If the changes in potential and kinetic energies are neglected, determine the following using data from the gas tables:

- (a) mass flow rate
- (b) adiabatic efficiency of the compressor
- (c) temperature rise due to irreversibility within the compressor.

In order to solve this example, the values of enthalpy and internal energy at the initial and final temperatures have been found on the Gas Tables. These values together with those given by the problem have been converted to the correct units, then tabulated in Figure 17. The computer output for this example is shown in Figure 18.

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	English	General	I	F	Open	Compressor
CODE NUMBER	2	100	1	2	1	4

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?		✓
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE					

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_1 = 2160$	1	2160	1
$T_1 = 520$	2	520	1
$P_2 = 10800$	1	10800	2
$T_2 = 860$	2	860	2
$W = -2750$	84	-2750	2
$Q = -3112$	21	-3112	2
$h_1 = 96702$	9	96702	1
$h_2 = 160659$	9	160659	2
$u_1 = 68960$	13	68960	1
$u_2 = 114779$	13	114779	2

Figure 17. The Input Data Tables for Example 4

 THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES
 AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS

PLEASE ENTER :-

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
 ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
 ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
 ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
 POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
 GENERAL PROCESS 100

E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ,

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ; AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

2 100 1 2 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
 PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

4

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 2
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 100
 INITIAL STATE = 1
 FINAL STATE = 2
 FLOW CONDITION = 1
 DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 4

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 7

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-

RU = 8.315C SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT

IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26)K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

.3

Figure 18. Computer Print-out of Example 4

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (25):CV . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):PW . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (22):R . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

.0

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

1 2160.00000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
 VALUE = 2160.00000
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

2 520.00000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
 VALUE = 520.00000
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

Figure 18. (Continued)

1 1C8CC.CCCO

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
VALUE                = 10800.CCOC
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

2 86C.CCOCOC

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
VALUE                = 86C.CCOCOC
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

84 -275C.CCOCOC

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 84
VALUE                = -275C.CCOCOC
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

Figure 18. (Continued)

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

21 -3112.00000

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 21
VALUE                = -3112.00000
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

9 96702.0000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 9
VALUE                = 96702.0000
SUBSCRIPT            = 1
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

9 160659.000

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 9
VALUE                = 160659.000
SUBSCRIPT            = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

Figure 18. (Continued)

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

13 68960.0000 1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 13
 VALUE = 68960.0000
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

13 114779.000 2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 13
 VALUE = 114779.000
 SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 18. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 100	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.3955	1.3959	185.9654	132.4154 53.3500 1545.00
2) *****	0.0410 *****	28.5557	32.2000 32.20
3) 2160.0000	520.0000 *****	12.8435 *****	27742.00
4) *****	96702.0000 *****	*****	*****
5) *****	68560.0000	C.5266 *****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.4435 *****	0.07
7) 10800.0000	860.0000 *****	4.2481 *****	45880.00
8) *****	160659.000	*****	*****
9) *****	114779.000	C.1742 *****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.1467 *****	0.23
11) *****	-67049.0000	-2750.0000 *****	2622.3555 *****
12) *****	-18138.0000	-743.7041 *****	63957.00
13) *****	-48531.0000	-2006.2957 *****	63957.00
14) *****	-3112.0000	-127.6001 *****	45819.00
15) *****	*****	*****	C.C 0.0
16) *****	*****	*****	7.69
17) 8640.0000	340.0000 *****	-8.5554 *****	18138.00
18) 5.0000	1.6538	C.3308 *****	*****
19) *****	-56744.5469	-2326.6711 *****	0.0 *****
20) 825.1350	205.1350	34.8650 *****	56744.5465 0.84

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

YES

Figure 18. (Continued)

The required results can be obtained from the output matrix
as following:

- (a) Mass flow rate = $0.0410 \text{ lb}_m/\text{min}$
- (b) Adiabatic efficiency = 0.846
- (c) Temperature rise = $34.865 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$

The last two examples demonstrates the use of the program for analyzing thermodynamic cycles involving different types of processes and devices. The first example, from Huang [11] presents an air-standard gas turbine cycle, assuming constant specific heats.

EXAMPLE 5

Air air-standard gas turbine cycle operates with air entering the compressor at 0.95 bar and 22°C. The pressure ratio is 6:1, and the air leaves the combustion chamber at 1100°K, the compressor and turbine are only 82 and 85 percent efficient respectively. Compute the actual compressor and turbine work quantities and the thermal efficiency for this cycle.

The processes as described for this cycle are presented on the T-s and P-v diagrams as shown in Figure 19. In order to analyze this cycle by using the program, the quantities are first converted to the appropriate units. Since the approach used in the analysis of a cycle is based on treating each process separately, the data entry of each process for this cycle is tabulated separately as shown in Figure 20. Then these tables are used for solving the problem. The computer print-out for this example is given in Figure 21. The required results can be obtained from the output matrices and the cycle result.

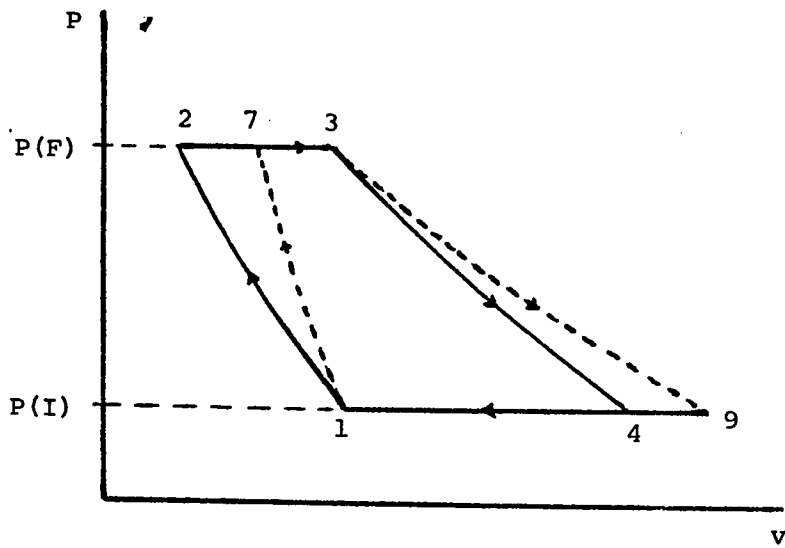
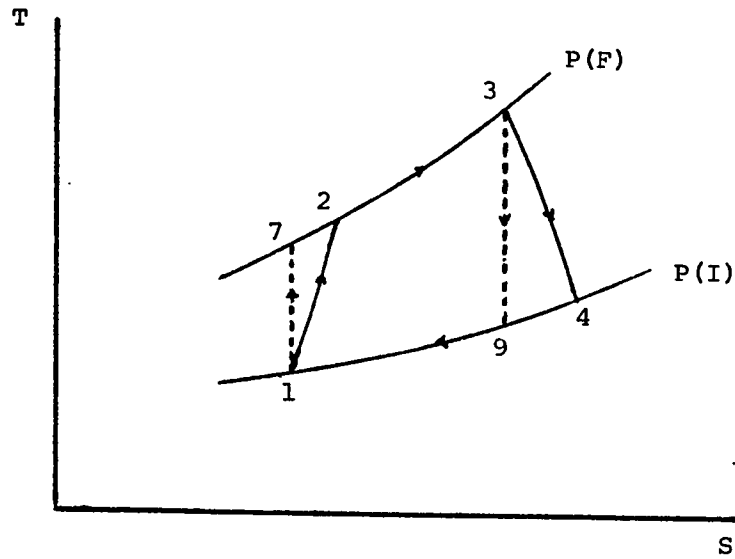


Figure 19. The Ts and Pv Diagrams
for Example 5

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	General	I	F	Open	Compressor
CODE NUMBER	1	100	1	2	1	4

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?	✓	
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.005			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_1 = 95$	1	95	1
$T_1 = 295$	2	295	1
$P_r = 6$	37	6	2
$\eta = 0.82$	99	0.82	1

Figure 20. The Input Data Tables for Example 5

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	Isobaric	I	F	Open	Heat Exchanger
CODE NUMBER	1	10	2	3	1	1

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?		✓
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.005			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$T_3 = 1100$	2	1100	3
$W = 0$	34	0	3

Figure 20. (Continued)

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	General	I	F	Open	Turbine
CODE NUMBER	1	100	3	4	1	2

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?	✓	
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.005			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_r = 0.1667$	37	0.1667	4
$\eta = 0.85$	99	0.85	3

Figure 20. (Continued)

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	Isobaric	I	F	Open	Heat Exchanger
CODE NUMBER	1	10	4	1	1	1

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?		✓
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.005			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$W = 0$	34	0	1

Figure 20. (Continued)

 THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES
 AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS

PLEASE ENTER :-

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
 ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
 ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
 ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
 POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
 GENERAL PROCESS 100
 E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS :

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 100 1 2 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
 PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

4

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 1
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 100
 INITIAL STATE = 1
 FINAL STATE = 2
 FLOW CONDITION = 1
 DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 4

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 7

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

Y

IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-

RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT

G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT

GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT

IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26)°K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.39999962

Figure 21. Computer Print-out of Example 5

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.00503311

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0

1 95.0000C00

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
 VALUE = 95.0000C
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

2 295.CC0C00

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
 VALUE = 295.0000C0
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0

37 6.0000C00

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 37
 VALUE = 6.0000C
 SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

Figure 21. (Continued)

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

99 .E19999993

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 99
 VALUE = 0.82000
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK . TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 100	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0050	0.7179 0.2871 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5577 1.0000 9.80
3) 95.0000	255.0000	*****	0.1517 ***** 84.70
4) *****	256.4749	*****	*****
5) *****	211.7679	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0308	***** 1.12
7) 570.0000	535.5007	*****	0.2658 ***** 153.76
8) *****	538.1782	*****	*****
9) *****	384.4131	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0093	*****
11) *****	-241.7034	*****	*****
12) *****	-49.0581	*****	***** 241.70
13) *****	-172.6453	*****	***** 241.70
14) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** 172.64
15) *****	*****	*****	C.C 0.0
16) *****	*****	*****	***** 0.08
17) 475.0000	240.5008	*****	-0.6219 ***** 69.05
18) 6.0000	1.8153	C.3025	*****
19) *****	-158.1568	*****	0.0 *****
20) 492.2107	157.2107	43.2900	***** 158.1568 0.82

Figure 21. (Continued)

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
 NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
 TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

YES

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
 ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
 ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
 ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
 POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
 GENERAL PROCESS 100
 E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS .
 FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND
 FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 10 2 3 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
 PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

1

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 1
 PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 10
 INITIAL STATE = 2
 FINAL STATE = 3
 FLOW CONDITION = 1
 DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 1

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 8

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?
 ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ?
 ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ?
 ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 21. (Continued)

: 99 :

THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.35595562

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.00500011

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0

2 1100.00000

3

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
VALUE = 1100.00000
SUBSCRIPT = 3

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0

34 .0

3

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 34
VALUE = 0.0
SUBSCRIPT = 3

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 21. (Continued)

: 100 :

***** RESULTS *****

PROCESS # = 2	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 2	FINAL STATE = 3
1) 0.0	1.4000	1.0050	0.7179 0.2871 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.8577 1.0000 9.80
3) 570.0000	535.5007	*****	0.2658 ***** 153.76
4) *****	538.1782	*****	*****
5) *****	584.4131	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0093	***** 3.70
7) 570.0000	1100.0000	*****	0.5541 ***** 315.85
8) *****	1105.5000	*****	*****
9) *****	789.6431	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	0.0191	***** 1.80
11) *****	0.0	*****	*****
12) *****	-162.0916	*****	***** 567.32
13) *****	162.0916	*****	***** 567.32
14) *****	567.3218	*****	***** 405.22
15) *****	*****	*****	C.C 0.0
16) *****	*****	*****	***** 0.72
17) C.0	564.4593	*****	0.2E44 ***** 164.09
18) 1.0000	2.0542	2.0542	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	C.C *****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

Figure 21. (Continued)

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC	PROCESS	10
ISOTHERMAL	PROCESS	20
ISENTROPIC	PROCESS	30
ISCHEMTRIC	PROCESS	40
POLYTROPIC	PROCESS	50
GENERAL	PROCESS	100
E X I T		0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS .

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1	100	3	4	1
---	-----	---	---	---

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

2

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION	=	1
PROCESS CODE NUMBER	=	100
INITIAL STATE	=	3
FINAL STATE	=	4
FLOW CONDITION	=	1
DEVICE CODE NUMBER	=	2

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 9

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

Y

IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-

RU = 8.3153	SI UNIT	RU = 1545	ENGLISH UNIT
G = 9.80	SI UNIT	G = 32.2	ENGLISH UNIT
GC = 1.0	SI UNIT	GC = 32.2	ENGLISH UNIT

IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.35555562

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.00533011

Figure 21. (Continued)

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O

37 .16666667

4

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 37
 VALUE = 0.16667
 SUBSCRIPT = 4

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O

99 .850000024

3

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 99
 VALUE = 0.85000
 SUBSCRIPT = 3

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 100	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0050	0.7179 0.2671 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.5577	1.0000 9.80
3) 570.0000	1100.0000	0.5541	***** 315.85
4) *****	1105.5000	*****	*****
5) *****	789.6431	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0191	***** 1.80

Figure 21. (Continued)

```

7)      95.0000      725.3799 *****          2.1525 *****          208.28
E) *****          729.0066 *****          *****          *****
9) *****          520.7192 *****          *****          *****
10) *****          *****          C.0757 *****          *****
11) *****          376.4934 *****          *****          *****
12) *****          107.5656 *****          *****          *****          -376.49
13) *****          268.9238 *****          *****          *****          -376.49
14)      0.0          0.0          C.0          0.0          *****          -268.92
15) *****          *****          *****          *****          C.0          0.0
16) *****          *****          *****          *****          *****          0.09
17)     -475.0000     -274.6201 *****          1.6364 *****          -107.56
18)      0.1667      0.6594      3.9566 *****          *****          *****
19) *****          442.9236 *****          *****          C.C          *****
20)      655.2700     -440.7300      66.1095 *****          -442.5336          0.85

```

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

```

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
GENERAL PROCESS 100
E X I T 0

```

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ,

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ; AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 10 4 1 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

1-1 EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

1

Figure 21. (Continued)

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

```

UNITS OPTION      = 1
PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 10
INITIAL STATE     = 4
FINAL STATE       = 1
FLOW CONDITION    = 1
DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 1

```

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 4

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
 RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.39999962

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.00500011

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT

IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

34 .0

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 34
VALUE                = 0.0
SUBSCRIPT            = 1

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

Figure 21. (Continued)

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 1
1) 0.0	1.4000	1.0050	0.7175 0.2871 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.9577 1.0000 9.80
3) 95.0000	725.3799	*****	2.1925 ***** 208.28
4) *****	729.0066	*****	*****
5) *****	520.7192	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0757	***** 0.45
7) 95.0000	255.0000	*****	0.8917 ***** 84.70
8) *****	256.4749	*****	*****
9) *****	211.7479	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0308	***** 1.12
11) *****	0.0	*****	*****
12) *****	123.5802	*****	***** -432.53
13) *****	-123.5802	*****	***** -432.53
14) *****	-432.5317	*****	***** -308.95
15) *****	*****	*****	0.0 0.0
16) *****	*****	*****	***** -0.90
17) 0.0	-430.3799	*****	-1.3008 ***** -123.58
18) 1.0000	0.4067	C.4067	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	C.0 *****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 21. (Continued)

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

C Y C L E R E S U L T S

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 567.3218	OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -432.5317
INPUT WORK/MASS = -241.7034	OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 376.4534
NET WORK / MASS = 134.7900	THERMAL EFFICIENCY = 0.2376

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

NO

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO
#####

YES

Figure 21. (Continued)

The compressor work input exists in the matrix of process (1-2), while the turbine output is in the matrix of process (3-4). Therefore, the required results are:

Actual compressor work = 241.7034 KJ/Kg

Actual turbine work = 376.50 KJ/Kg

Cycle thermal efficiency = 23.76 %

The last example demonstrates the use of the program in determining the effects of varying the values of compression ratio on the performance of an air-standard dual cycle. This example is taken from Van Wylen and Sonntag [9].

EXAMPLE 6

The intake conditions for an air-standard dual cycle are 0.95 bar and 17°C. The pressure ratio during constant-volume heating is 1.5:1 and the volume ratio during the constant-pressure part of the heating process is 2:1. Use an air-standard cycle for which K and c_p are 1.40 and 1.0038 KJ/Kg°K, respectively. Calculate the temperatures and pressures around the cycle, the heat input and heat rejection, the net work, and the thermal efficiency if the intake compression ratio is 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18. Plot the compression ratio versus the thermal efficiency of the cycle. The T-s and P-v diagrams are shown in Figure 22.

Since this cycle consists of five processes, five sets of input data tables are needed. The data for each process have been converted to the proper units, then tabulated as shown in Figure 23. The values of specific heats for all processes involved have been assumed constant and having the same values. Also, the values of volume ratios are considered for the first input of the compression ratios. Using the similar procedure like the previous example, the solution for this example is carried out on

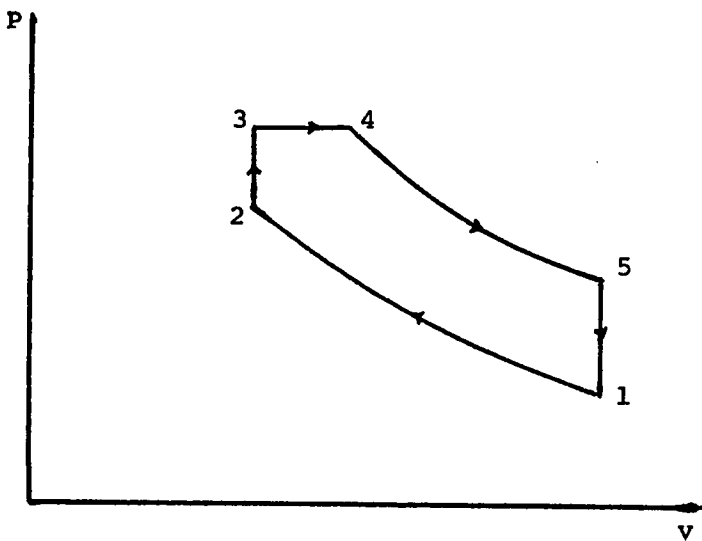
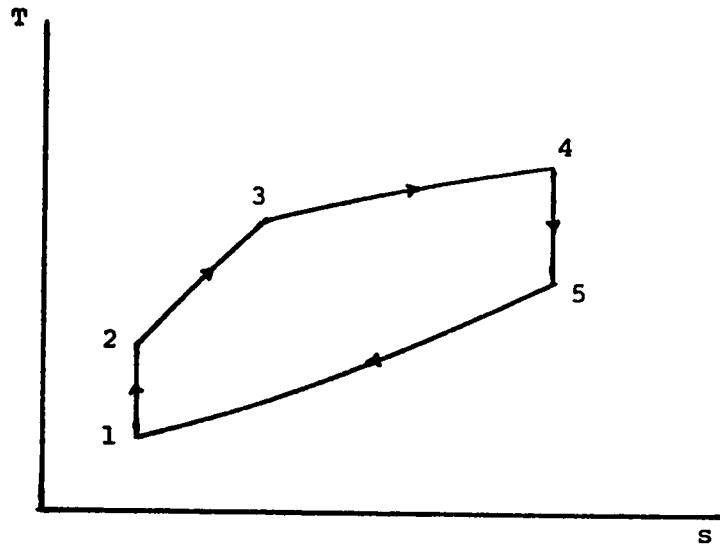


Figure 22. The Ts and Pv Diagrams
for Example 6

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	General	I	F	Open	Piston
CODE NUMBER	1	30	1	2	1	6

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?	✓	
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.0038			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_1 = 95$	1	95	1
$T_1 = 290$	2	290	1
$V_r = 0.333^*$	35	0.333	2

* For Compression Ratio 3

Figure 23. The Input Data Tables for Example 6

: III :

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	Isometric	I	F	Open	Piston
CODE NUMBER	1	40	2	3	1	6

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?		✓
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.0038			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$P_r = 1.5$	37	1.5	3

Figure 23. (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Process</i>	<i>Initial State</i>	<i>Final State</i>	<i>Flow Type</i>	<i>Device</i>
<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	SI	Isobaric	I	F	Open	Piston
<i>CODE NUMBER</i>	1	10	3	4	1	6

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>IS IT ADIABATIC?</i>		✓
<i>IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?</i>		✓
<i>IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?</i>		✓
<i>IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?</i>		✓

	<i>K</i>	<i>C_p</i>	<i>C_v</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>M</i>
<i>VALUE</i>	1.40	1.0038			

<i>Data</i>	<i>Variable Code No</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Subscript</i>
$V_r = 2$	35	2	4

Figure 23. (Continued)

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	Isentropic	I	F	Open	Piston
CODE NUMBER	1	30	4	5	1	6

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?	✓	
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.0038			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$V_r = 1.5^*$	35	1.5	5

* For Compression Ratio 3

Figure 23. (Continued)

	Unit	Process	Initial State	Final State	Flow Type	Device
DESCRIPTION	SI	Isometric	I	F	Open	Piston
CODE NUMBER	1	40	5	1	1	6

	Yes	No
IS IT ADIABATIC?		✓
IS THERE EXTERNAL WORK?		✓
IS THERE KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE?		✓
IS THERE POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE?		✓

	K	C_p	C_v	R	M
VALUE	1.40	1.0038			

Data	Variable Code No	Value	Subscript
$W = 0$	34	0	1

Figure 23. (Continued)

the computer as shown in Figure 24. The answers of the first inquiry on temperatures and pressures around the cycle can be obtained from the output matrices for each process. While the answers of other inquiries about the cycle can be determined from the cycle results. The procedure used to solve for the required quantities with different values of compression ratios can be done easily. The user needs only to enter the new value of V_r , after entering the initial and final states of its process. When the new value of V_r has been entered, the computer displayed immediately the new output matrices for all the executed processes as well as the cycle results. There is no need of entering other fixed data.

Now, from the values of compression ratios and their corresponding cycle thermal efficiencies, one can plot the relationship according to Figure 25.

 THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES
 AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOPARIC PROCESS 10

ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20

ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30

ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40

POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50

GENERAL PROCESS 100

E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ,

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS ; AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 20 1 2 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , PIPE: 5
 PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

6

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 1

PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 30

INITIAL STATE = 1

FINAL STATE = 2

FLOW CONDITION = 1

DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 6

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 7

IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
 RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.35555562

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.00380029

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES

IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT

IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C C

35 .333333C15

2

Figure 24. Computer Print-out of Example 6

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```
-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE                 = 0.33333
SUBSCRIPT             = 2
-----
```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```
-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
```

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT

IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

1 95.0000000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```
-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 1
VALUE                 = 95.00000
SUBSCRIPT             = 1
-----
```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

```
-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
```

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT

IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

2 290.00000

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```
-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 2
VALUE                 = 290.00000
SUBSCRIPT             = 1
-----
```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 24. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	C.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5523 *****
3) 95.0000	290.0000	*****	C.8755 ***** 83.17
4) *****	251.1021	*****	207.9301 *****
5) *****	207.9301	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0302	***** 1.14
7) 442.2759	450.0352	*****	0.2518 ***** 129.07
8) *****	451.7454	*****	222.6753 *****
9) *****	222.6753	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0101	***** 5.42
11) *****	-114.7452	*****	*****
12) *****	-114.7452	*****	***** 114.74
13) 0.0	0.0	C.0	C.C ***** 100.64
14) C.0	0.0	C.0	C.C ***** 114.74
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	C.C 0.0
17) 347.2759	160.0351	*****	-0.5837 ***** 45.85
18) 4.6555	1.5518	C.3333	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

Figure 24. (Continued)

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC	PROCESS	10
ISOTHERMAL	PROCESS	20
ISENTRIC	PROCESS	30
ISCHETRIC	PROCESS	40
POLYTROPIC	PROCESS	50
GENERAL	PROCESS	100
E X I T		0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS :

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 40 2 3 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

6

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION	=	1
PROCESS CODE NUMBER	=	40
INITIAL STATE	=	2
FINAL STATE	=	3
FLOW CONDITION	=	1
DEVICE CODE NUMBER	=	6

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 8

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-

RU = 8.3150	SI UNIT	RU = 1545	ENGLISH UNIT
G = 9.80	SI UNIT	G = 32.2	ENGLISH UNIT
GC = 1.0	SI UNIT	GC = 32.2	ENGLISH UNIT

IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.39999962

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.00380039

NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES

IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-

VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT

IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

37 1.50000000

3

Figure 24. (Continued)

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 37
VALUE                = 1.50000
SUBSCRIPT            = 3
-----

```

***IF OK, TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 2	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 2	FINAL STATE = 3
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.5523 *****	*****
3) 442.2755	450.0352 *****	0.2518 *****	129.07
4) *****	451.7454 *****	322.6753 *****	*****
5) *****	322.6753 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0101 *****	3.42
7) 663.4138	675.0527 *****	C.2518 *****	193.60
8) *****	677.6182 *****	484.0129 *****	*****
9) *****	484.0129 *****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0101 *****	3.42
11) C.0	0.0	C.0	C.0 *****
12) C.0	0.0	C.0	C.0 ***** 161.33
13) C.0	0.0	C.0	C.0 ***** 225.87
14) *****	161.3376 *****	*****	161.33
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.29
17) 221.1379	225.0175	C.0	0.0 ***** 64.53
18) 1.5000	1.5000	1.0000 *****	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

Figure 24. (Continued)

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

: 121 :

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
GENERAL PROCESS 100
E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS :

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 10 3 4 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

6

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION = 1
PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 10
INITIAL STATE = 2
FINAL STATE = 4
FLOW CONDITION = 1
DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 6

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 6

IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-

RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT

IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.39999962

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.00380039

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O
-----

```

35 2.0000000

4

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE                = 2.00000
SUBSCRIPT            = 4
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) C.0	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170
2) *****	*****	*****	*****
3) 663.4138	675.0527	*****	0.2518 *****
4) *****	677.6182	*****	484.0129 *****
5) *****	484.0129	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0101	*****
7) 663.4138	1250.1055	*****	0.5827 *****
8) *****	1355.2363	*****	568.0261 *****
9) *****	568.0261	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0201	*****
11) *****	193.6049	*****	*****
12) *****	193.6049	*****	*****
13) 0.0	0.0	C.0	C.C *****
14) *****	677.6174	*****	*****
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.69
17) C.0	675.0522	*****	0.2518 *****
18) 1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

Figure 24. (Continued)

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

ISOBARIC	PROCESS	10
ISOTHERMAL	PROCESS	20
ISENTROPIC	PROCESS	30
ISOMETRIC	PROCESS	40
POLYTROPIC	PROCESS	50
GENERAL	PROCESS	100

E X I T 0

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS :

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

1 30 4 5 1

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

6

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

UNITS OPTION	=	1
PROCESS CODE NUMBER	=	30
INITIAL STATE	=	4
FINAL STATE	=	5
FLOW CONDITION	=	1
DEVICE CODE NUMBER	=	6

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 10

IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?

** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
 RU = 8.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

: 124 :

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER C

1.39999942

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP . IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.00380039

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0

35 1.50000000

5

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
 VALUE = 1.5000
 SUBSCRIPT = 5

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** RESULTS *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 5
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.5923 *****	*****
3) 663.4138	1350.1055 *****	0.5837 *****	367.21
4) *****	1355.2363 *****	568.0261 *****	*****
5) *****	568.0261 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0201 *****	1.71
7) 376.0556	1147.9719 *****	0.8755 *****	329.23
8) *****	1152.3345 *****	823.0562 *****	*****
9) *****	823.0562 *****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0302 *****	1.14
11) *****	144.9300 *****	*****	*****
12) *****	144.9300 *****	*****	-144.93
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -202.90
14) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -144.93
15) *****	*****	*****	*****

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

1c) ***** C.C      0.0
17)  -287.3542  -202.1338 ***** 0.2516 ***** -57.57
18)    0.5669    C.8503    1.5J00 *****
19) *****
2C) *****

```

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
 NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
 TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER : -

UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS

PROCESS CODE NUMBER :-

```

ISOBARIC PROCESS 10
ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20
ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30
ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40
POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50
GENERAL PROCESS 100
E X I T 0

```

INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS .

FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND

FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW

```

1      40      5      1      1

```

PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :

HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , NOZZLE: 3 , COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5
 PISTON: 6 , OTHERS: 7

6

YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-

```

-----
UNITS OPTION      = 1
PROCESS CODE NUMBER = 40
INITIAL STATE     = 5
FINAL STATE       = 1
FLOW CONDITION    = 1
DEVICE CODE NUMBER = 6
-----

```

*** IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = 6

Figure 24. (Continued)

 IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ?
 ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

 IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ?
 ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO

N

 THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS ARE STORED FOR YOU :-
 RU = 0.3150 SI UNIT RU = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT
 G = 9.80 SI UNIT G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 GC = 1.0 SI UNIT GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT
 IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):R , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.39999962

PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP , IF IT IS UNKNOWN ENTER 0

1.00380039

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE FIRST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

34 0

1

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 34
 VALUE = 0.0
 SUBSCRIPT = 1

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** RESULTS *****

PROCESS # = 5	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 5	FINAL STATE = 1
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2860 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.9923	*****
3) 376.0596	1147.9719	*****	0.8755 ***** 329.23
4) *****	1152.3345	*****	823.0562 *****
5) *****	823.0562	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0302	***** 1.14

Figure 24. (Continued)

: 127 :

```

7) 95.0000 290.0000 ***** 0.4755 ***** 83.17
8) ***** 251.1021 ***** 207.9301 *****
9) ***** 207.9301 *****
10) ***** C.0302 ***** 1.14
11) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 *****
12) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 ***** -615.16
13) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 ***** -861.23
14) ***** -615.1600 ***** -615.16
15) *****
16) ***** -0.58
17) -281.0556 -457.9719 C.0 0.0 ***** -240.06
18) C.2526 0.2526 1.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED
TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

C Y C L E R E S U L T S

```

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 836.9548      OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -1047.6578
INPUT WORK/MASS = -114.7452     OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 338.5349
NET WORK / MASS = 223.7897      THERMAL EFFICIENCY = 0.2667

```

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

1 2

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0
-----

```

35 .16666667 2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE = 0.16667
SUBSCRIPT = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

4 5

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C 0
-----

```

35 3.00000000 5

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE = 3.00000
SUBSCRIPT = 5
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.9523 *****	*****
3) 55.0000	290.0000 *****	0.8755 *****	83.17
4) *****	291.1021 *****	207.9301 *****	*****
5) *****	207.9301 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	***** C.0302 *****	*****	1.14
7) 1167.1707	593.8242 *****	0.1455 *****	170.30

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

8) ***** 596.0808 ***** 425.7722 *****
9) ***** 425.7722 *****
10) ***** C.0050 ***** 6.85
11) ***** -217.8421 *****
12) ***** -217.8421 ***** 217.84
13) C.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 304.57
14) 0.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 ***** 217.84
15) *****
16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) 1072.1707 203.8242 ***** -0.7256 ***** 87.13
18) 12.2860 2.0477 C.1667 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 2	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 2	FINAL STATE = 3
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) *****			28.9523 *****
3) 1167.1707	593.8242		0.1455 ***** 170.30
4) *****	596.0808		425.7722 *****
5) *****	425.7722		*****
6) *****		C.0050	***** 6.85
7) 1750.7555	690.7363		0.1455 ***** 255.46
8) *****	894.1213		638.65E2 *****
9) *****	638.65E2		*****
10) *****		C.0050	***** 6.85
11) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 *****
12) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** 212.88
13) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** 258.04
14) *****	212.8859		***** 212.88
15) *****			*****
16) *****			***** 0.29
17) 583.5852	256.9119	0.0	0.0 ***** 85.15
18) 1.5000	1.5000	1.0000	*****
19) *****			*****
20) *****			*****

Figure 24. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) 3.0	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2E68 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5523 *****
3) 1750.7559	890.7363	*****	0.1459 ***** 255.46
4) *****	894.1213	*****	838.6582 *****
5) *****	838.6582	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0050	***** 6.85
7) 1750.7559	1781.4727	*****	0.251E ***** 510.92
8) *****	1788.2429	*****	1277.3167 *****
9) *****	1277.3167	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0101	***** 3.42
11) *****	255.4630	*****	*****
12) *****	255.4630	*****	***** 638.65
13) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** 854.12
14) *****	854.1208	*****	***** 638.65
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	***** 0.65
17) 0.0	890.7361	*****	0.1459 ***** 255.46
18) 1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 5
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2E68 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5523 *****
3) 1750.7559	1781.4727	*****	0.251E ***** 510.92
4) *****	1788.2429	*****	1277.3167 *****
5) *****	1277.3167	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0101	***** 3.42
7) 376.0593	1147.9712	*****	0.875E ***** 329.23
8) *****	1152.3337	*****	823.0557 *****
9) *****	823.0957	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0302	***** 1.14
11) *****	454.2205	*****	*****
12) *****	454.2205	*****	***** -454.22
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -635.60
14) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -454.22

Figure 24. (Continued)


```

15) *****
16) ***** C.C U.C
17) -1374.6565 -623.5010 ***** C.5E37 ***** -181.66
18) C.2148 0.6444 3.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

```

PROCESS # = 5      PROCESS CODE # = 40      INITIAL STATE = 5      FINAL STATE = 1
-----
1) *****      1.4000      1.0038      C.717C      0.2E6P      8.31
2) *****      *****      *****      28.9523 *****
3) 376.0593      1147.9712 *****      0.6755 *****      324.23
4) *****      1152.3337 *****      823.C557 *****
5) *****      823.0957 *****
6) *****      C.0302 *****      1.14
7) 95.0000      290.0000 *****      0.6755 *****      83.17
8) *****      291.1021 *****      207.9301 *****
9) *****      207.9301 *****
10) *****      C.0302 *****      1.14
11) C.0      0.0      C.0      0.0 *****
12) C.0      0.0      C.0      0.0 *****      -615.16
13) 0.0      0.0      C.0      0.0 *****      -861.23
14) *****      -615.1655 *****
15) *****
16) *****      -0.96
17) -281.0563      -657.5712      0.0      0.0 *****      -246.06
18) 0.2526      0.2526      1.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

----- C Y C L E R E S U L T S -----

```

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 1107.0066      OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -1047.6573
INPUT WORK/MASS = -217.8421      OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 709.6833
NET WORK / MASS = 491.8411      THERMAL EFFICIENCY = C.4443

```

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
 NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
 *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
 PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

1

2

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

35 .1111111C4

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE = 0.11111
SUBSCRIPT = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

4

5

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

35 4.500000C03

5

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE = 4.50000
SUBSCRIPT = 5
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4070	1.4070	1.0038	0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5523 *****
3) 95.0000	250.0000 *****	0.8755 *****	83.17
4) *****	251.1021 *****	207.5301 *****	*****
5) *****	207.9301 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0302 *****	1.14
7) 2055.0281	659.3843 *****	0.0572 *****	200.25

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

8) ***** 701.0383 ***** 500.7417 *****
9) ***** 500.7417 *****
10) ***** 0.0034 ***** 10.27
11) ***** -292.8115 *****
12) ***** -292.8115 ***** 292.81
13) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 409.55
14) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 292.81
15) *****
16) ***** 0.0 0.0
17) 1964.0281 408.3843 ***** -0.7787 ***** 117.12
18) 21.6740 2.4282 0.1111 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

```

PROCESS # = 2  PROCESS CODE # = 40  INITIAL STATE = 2  FINAL STATE = 3
1) ***** 1.4000 1.0034 0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) ***** 28.5523 *****
3) 2055.0281 458.3843 ***** 0.0573 ***** 200.29
4) ***** 701.0383 ***** 500.7417 *****
5) ***** 500.7417 *****
6) ***** 0.0034 ***** 10.27
7) 3388.5420 1047.5764 ***** 0.0573 ***** 300.44
8) ***** 1051.5576 ***** 751.1125 *****
9) ***** 751.1125 *****
10) ***** 0.0034 ***** 10.27
11) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 *****
12) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 250.37
13) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 350.51
14) ***** 250.3702 ***** 250.37
15) *****
16) ***** 0.29
17) 1025.5139 249.1512 0.0 0.0 ***** 100.14
18) 1.5000 1.5000 1.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

Figure 24. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) 0.0	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170
2) *****	*****	*****	*****
3) 3088.5420	1047.5764	*****	0.0572
4) *****	1051.5576	*****	751.1125
5) *****	751.1125	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0034	*****
7) 3088.5420	2055.1528	*****	0.1546
8) *****	2103.1152	*****	1502.2252
9) *****	1502.2253	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	0.0067	*****
11) *****	200.4448	*****	*****
12) *****	200.4448	*****	751.11
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14) *****	1051.5579	*****	751.11
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.05
17) 0.0	1047.5771	*****	0.0572
18) 1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 5
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170
2) *****	*****	*****	*****
3) 3088.5420	2055.1528	*****	0.1546
4) *****	2103.1152	*****	1502.2252
5) *****	1502.2253	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0067	*****
7) 376.0596	1147.9714	*****	0.8755
8) *****	1152.3340	*****	823.0959
9) *****	823.0959	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	0.0302	*****
11) *****	679.1292	*****	*****
12) *****	679.1292	*****	-079.12
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

15) *****
16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) -2712.4824 -547.1812 ***** 0.2205 ***** -271.65
18) C.1218 0.5479 4.5000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** RESULTS *****

PROCESS # = 5	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 5	FINAL STATE = 1
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) *****			28.5523 *****
3) 376.0556	1147.9714		0.6755 ***** 329.23
4) *****	1152.3340		823.0559 *****
5) *****	823.0559		*****
6) *****		C.0302	***** 1.14
7) 95.0000	290.0000		0.6755 ***** 83.17
8) *****	291.1021		207.5301 *****
9) *****	207.5301		*****
10) *****		C.0302	***** 1.14
11) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 *****
12) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** -615.16
13) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** -861.23
14) *****	-615.1658		***** -615.16
15) *****			*****
16) *****			***** -0.58
17) -281.0556	-857.9714	C.0	0.0 ***** -246.06
18) 0.2526	0.2526	1.0000	*****
19) *****			*****
20) *****			*****

CYCLE RESULTS

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 1301.9280	OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -615.1658
INPUT WORK/MASS = -292.8115	OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 979.5740
NET WORK / MASS = 686.7625	THERMAL EFFICIENCY = 0.5275

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

1

2

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE FIRST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

35 .833333135F-01 2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE = 0.83333
SUBSCRIPT = 2
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

4 5

```

-----
NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE FIRST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0
-----

```

35 6.00000000 5

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

```

-----
VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
VALUE = 6.00000
SUBSCRIPT = 5
-----

```

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 3C	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0000	0.7170 0.2868 6.51
2) *****	*****	28.5523 *****	*****
3) 55.0000	250.0000 *****	0.8755 *****	83.17
4) *****	251.1001 *****	207.9301 *****	*****
5) *****	207.9371 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	0.0302 *****	*****	1.14
7) 3080.1838	783.5557 *****	0.0730 *****	224.72

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

8) ***** 786.5334 ***** 561.8096 *****
9) ***** 561.8096 *****
10) ***** C.0025 ***** 13.70
11) ***** -353.8794 *****
12) ***** -353.8794 ***** 353.87
13) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 ***** 495.43
14) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 ***** 353.87
15) *****
16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) 2985.1838 453.5554 ***** -0.8025 ***** 141.55
18) 32.4230 2.7019 C.0833 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

```

PROCESS # = 2    PROCESS CODE # = 40    INITIAL STATE = 2    FINAL STATE = 3
1) ***** 1.4000 1.0038 0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) ***** 28.5922 *****
3) 3380.1838 783.5557 ***** 0.0730 ***** 224.72
4) ***** 786.5334 ***** 561.8096 *****
5) ***** 561.8096 *****
6) ***** C.0025 ***** 13.70
7) 4020.2734 1175.3315 ***** 0.0730 ***** 337.08
8) ***** 1179.8000 ***** 842.7146 *****
9) ***** 842.7146 *****
10) ***** C.0025 ***** 13.70
11) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 *****
12) C.0 0.0 C.0 0.0 ***** 280.90
13) C.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 393.26
14) ***** 280.9038 ***** 280.90
15) *****
16) ***** 0.29
17) 1540.0896 351.7766 C.0 0.0 ***** 112.36
18) 1.5000 1.5000 1.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

Figure 24. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) 0.0	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170
2) *****	*****	*****	*****
3) 462C.2734	1175.3335	*****	0.0730
4) *****	1179.8000	*****	842.7146
5) *****	842.7146	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0025	*****
7) 4620.2734	2350.6670	*****	0.1456
8) *****	2359.6003	*****	1685.4292
9) *****	1685.4292	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0050	*****
11) *****	337.0852	*****	*****
12) *****	337.0852	*****	842.71
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14) *****	1179.7558	*****	842.71
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.05
17) 0.0	1175.3335	*****	0.0730
18) 1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 5
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170
2) *****	*****	*****	*****
3) 462C.2734	2350.6670	*****	0.1456
4) *****	2359.6003	*****	1685.4292
5) *****	1685.4292	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0050	*****
7) 376.0591	1147.9712	*****	C.8755
8) *****	1152.3337	*****	823.0957
9) *****	823.0957	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0302	*****
11) *****	862.3337	*****	*****
12) *****	862.3337	*****	-862.33
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 24. (Continued)


```

15) *****
16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) -4244.2109 -1202.6563 ***** C.7256 ***** -344.93
18) C.C814 0.4884 6.0000 *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 5	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 5	FINAL STATE = 1
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2668 0.31
2) *****		28.9923	*****
3) 376.0591	1147.9712	*****	C.8755 ***** 329.23
4) *****	1152.3337	*****	823.0957 *****
5) *****	823.0957	*****	*****
6) *****		C.0302	***** 1.14
7) 95.0000	290.0000	*****	0.8755 ***** 83.17
8) *****	291.1021	*****	207.9301 *****
9) *****	207.9301	*****	*****
10) *****		C.0302	***** 1.14
11) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 *****
12) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -615.16
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -801.23
14) *****	-615.1655	*****	***** -615.16
15) *****			*****
16) *****			***** -0.98
17) -281.0591	-657.9712	C.0	0.0 ***** -240.06
18) 0.2526	0.2526	1.0000	*****
19) *****			*****
20) *****			*****

C Y C L E R E S U L T S

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 1460.7036	OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -615.1655
INPUT WORK/MASS = -353.3794	OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 1199.4189
NET WORK / MASS = 846.0395	THERMAL EFFICIENCY = 0.5785

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

1

2

Figure 24. (Continued)

 NOW, PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O

35 .066666627F-01

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
 VALUE = 0.06667
 SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
 PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

4

5

 NOW, PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : C C O

35 7.5CCCCC00

5

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
 VALUE = 7.53700
 SUBSCRIPT = 5

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0338	0.7170
2) *****	*****	28.9923	*****
3) 95.0000	290.0000	*****	0.8755
4) *****	291.1021	*****	207.9301
5) *****	207.9301	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0302	*****
7) 4209.6914	856.7097	*****	0.0584

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

8) ***** E59.9653 ***** E14.2612 *****
9) ***** E14.2612 *****
10) ***** C.0020 ***** 17.13
11) ***** -406.3311 *****
12) ***** -406.3311 ***** 406.33
13) C.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 568.86
14) C.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 406.33
15) *****
16) ***** 0.0 0.0
17) -114.6914 566.7097 ***** -0.8171 ***** 162.53
18) 44.3126 2.9542 C.0067 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 2	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 2	FINAL STATE = 3
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2862 8.31
2) *****		28.5523 *****	
3) 4205.6514	E56.7097 *****	0.0584 *****	245.70
4) *****	E59.9653 *****	E14.2612 *****	
5) *****	E14.2612 *****		
6) *****	C.0020 *****		17.13
7) 6314.5352	1285.0645 *****	0.0584 *****	368.55
8) *****	1289.9480 *****	921.3516 *****	
9) *****	521.3916 *****		
10) *****	C.0020 *****		17.13
11) C.0	0.0 C.0	0.0 *****	
12) 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 *****	307.12
13) C.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 *****	429.98
14) *****	307.1296 *****		307.12
15) *****			
16) *****			0.29
17) 2104.8437	428.3538 0.0	0.0 *****	122.85
18) 1.5000	1.5000 1.0000 *****		
19) *****			
20) *****			

Figure 24. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) C.0	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5523 *****
3) 6314.5352	1285.0645 *****	0.0584 *****	368.55
4) *****	1289.9487 *****	921.3916 *****	*****
5) *****	921.3916 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0020 *****	17.13
7) 6314.5352	2570.1285 *****	0.1167 *****	737.11
8) *****	2579.8962 *****	1842.7834 *****	*****
9) *****	1842.7834 *****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0040 *****	8.56
11) *****	368.5562 *****	*****	*****
12) *****	368.5562 *****	*****	921.39
13) C.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** 1289.94
14) *****	1289.9478 *****	*****	921.39
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.69
17) 0.0	1285.0645 *****	C.0584 *****	368.55
18) 1.0000	2.0000	2.0000 *****	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 5
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	*****	28.5523 *****
3) 6314.5352	2570.1285 *****	0.1167 *****	737.11
4) *****	2579.8962 *****	1842.7834 *****	*****
5) *****	1842.7834 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0040 *****	8.56
7) 376.0591	1147.9707 *****	C.8755 *****	329.23
8) *****	1152.3333 *****	823.0555 *****	*****
9) *****	823.0555 *****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	C.0302 *****	1.14
11) *****	1019.6875 *****	*****	*****
12) *****	1019.6875 *****	*****	-1019.68
13) C.0	C.0	C.0	0.0 ***** -1427.56
14) C.0	C.0	C.0	0.0 ***** -1019.68

Figure 24. (Continued)

: 143 :

```

15) *****
16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) -5938.4727 -1422.1577 ***** 0.758F ***** -407.87
18) 0.0596 0.4467 7.5000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 5	PROCESS CODE # = 40	INITIAL STATE = 5	FINAL STATE = 1
1) *****	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) *****			28.5523 *****
3) 376.0561	1147.9707	*****	0.8755 ***** 329.23
4) *****	1152.3273	*****	823.0555 *****
5) *****	823.0555	*****	*****
6) *****		C.0302	***** 1.14
7) 95.0000	290.0000	*****	C.8755 ***** 83.17
8) *****	291.1021	*****	207.9301 *****
9) *****	207.9301	*****	*****
10) *****		C.0302	***** 1.14
11) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 *****
12) 0.0	0.0	C.0	0.0 ***** -015.16
13) C.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -861.23
14) *****	-615.1653	*****	***** -015.16
15) *****			*****
16) *****			***** -0.98
17) -281.0591	-657.9707	C.0	0.0 ***** -246.06
18) 0.2526	0.2526	1.0000	*****
19) *****			*****
20) *****			*****

C Y C L E R E S U L T S

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 1597.0774	OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -615.1653
INPUT WORK/MASS = -406.3311	OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 1388.2437
NET WORK / MASS = 981.9126	THERMAL EFFICIENCY = C.6146

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

1 2

Figure 24. (Continued)

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

35 .555555CC1F-01

2

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
 VALUE = 0.55556
 SUBSCRIPT = 2

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

Y

PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE
 PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH

4

5

 NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE NEW VALUES
 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :-
 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT
 IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0

35 9.0000000

5

THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-

 VARIABLE CODE NUMBER = 35
 VALUE = 9.00000
 SUBSCRIPT = 5

***IF OK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO

Y

DO YOU WANT TO ADD OR CHANGE DATA ?

*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

N

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 1	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 1	FINAL STATE = 2
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170
2) *****	*****	*****	*****
3) 95.0000	290.0000	*****	*****
4) *****	291.1021	*****	*****
5) *****	207.9301	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	C.0302	*****
7) 5435.8086	521.5279	*****	*****

Figure 24. (Continued)

```

8) ***** 525.7249 ***** 667.7322 *****
9) ***** 660.7322 *****
10) ***** C.0017 ***** 20.55
11) ***** -452.8070 *****
12) ***** -452.8070 ***** 452.80
13) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 633.92
14) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 452.80
15) *****
16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) 5338.8086 631.5227 ***** -0.6269 ***** 181.12
18) 57.1980 3.1777 C.0556 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

```

PROCESS # = 2      PROCESS CODE # = 40      INITIAL STATE = 2      FINAL STATE = 3
-----
1) ***** 1.4000 1.0038 0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) ***** 28.5523 *****
3) 5433.8086 921.5229 ***** 0.0486 ***** 264.29
4) ***** 525.0249 ***** 660.7322 *****
5) ***** 660.7322 *****
6) ***** C.0017 ***** 20.55
7) 8150.7109 1282.2844 ***** 0.0486 ***** 390.43
8) ***** 1387.5376 ***** 951.0584 *****
9) ***** 591.0984 *****
10) ***** C.0017 ***** 20.55
11) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 *****
12) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 330.36
13) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ***** 402.51
14) ***** 330.3652 ***** 330.36
15) *****
16) ***** 0.29
17) 2716.9023 460.7605 0.0 0.0 ***** 132.14
18) 1.5000 1.5000 1.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

Figure 24. (Continued)

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 3	PROCESS CODE # = 10	INITIAL STATE = 3	FINAL STATE = 4
1) 0.0	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.9523 *****	*****
3) 8150.7109	1282.2844 *****	0.0486 *****	346.43
4) *****	1287.5376 *****	551.0584 *****	*****
5) *****	551.0584 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0017 *****	20.55
7) 8150.7109	2764.5688 *****	0.0573 *****	792.87
8) *****	2775.0752 *****	1582.1570 *****	*****
9) *****	1582.1570 *****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	0.0034 *****	10.27
11) *****	356.4387 *****	*****	*****
12) *****	356.4387 *****	*****	991.09
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	***** 1387.53
14) *****	1387.5371 *****	*****	951.09
15) *****	*****	*****	*****
16) *****	*****	*****	0.69
17) 0.0	1282.2844 *****	0.0486 *****	346.43
18) 1.0000	2.0000	2.0000 *****	*****
19) *****	*****	*****	*****
20) *****	*****	*****	*****

***** R E S U L T S *****

PROCESS # = 4	PROCESS CODE # = 30	INITIAL STATE = 4	FINAL STATE = 5
1) 1.4000	1.4000	1.0038	0.7170 0.2868 8.31
2) *****	*****	28.9523 *****	*****
3) 8150.7109	2764.5688 *****	0.0573 *****	792.87
4) *****	2775.0752 *****	1582.1570 *****	*****
5) *****	1582.1570 *****	*****	*****
6) *****	*****	0.0034 *****	10.27
7) 376.0556	1147.9707 *****	0.8755 *****	329.23
8) *****	1152.3233 *****	823.0555 *****	*****
9) *****	823.0555 *****	*****	*****
10) *****	*****	0.0302 *****	1.14
11) *****	1159.1008 *****	*****	*****
12) *****	1159.1008 *****	*****	-1159.10
13) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -1622.74
14) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ***** -1159.10
15) *****	*****	*****	*****

Figure 24. (Continued)


```

16) ***** C.C 0.0
17) -7774.6484 -1616.5574 ***** 7.7782 ***** -461.63
18) 0.3461 0.4152 5.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

***** R E S U L T S *****

```

PROCESS # = 5  PROCESS CODE # = 40  INITIAL STATE = 5  FINAL STATE = 1
-----
1) ***** 1.4000 1.0038 0.7170 C.2868 8.31
2) ***** 28.5523 *****
3) 376.0556 1147.9707 ***** C.8755 ***** 329.23
4) ***** 1152.3273 ***** 823.0555 *****
5) ***** 823.0955 *****
6) ***** C.0302 ***** 1.14
7) 95.0000 290.0000 ***** 0.8755 ***** 83.17
8) ***** 251.1021 ***** 207.5301 *****
9) ***** 207.9391 *****
10) ***** C.0302 ***** 1.14
11) 0.0 0.0 0.0 C.C *****
12) C.0 0.0 0.0 0.C ***** -615.16
13) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.C ***** -801.23
14) ***** -615.1653 ***** -615.16
15) *****
16) ***** -0.98
17) -281.0556 -157.9707 0.0 0.0 ***** -246.06
18) 0.2526 0.2526 1.0000 *****
19) *****
20) *****

```

Figure 24. (Continued)

C Y C L E R E S U L T S

INPUT HEAT/MASS = 1717.9323	OUTPUT HEAT/MASS = -615.1653
INPUT WORK/MASS = -452.8720	OUTPUT WORK/MASS = 1555.5396
NET WORK / MASS = 1102.7375	THERMAL EFFICIENCY = 0.6419

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH
NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO

NO

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?
*** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO
#####

NO

***** S E F Y O U L A T E R *****

Figure 24. (Continued)

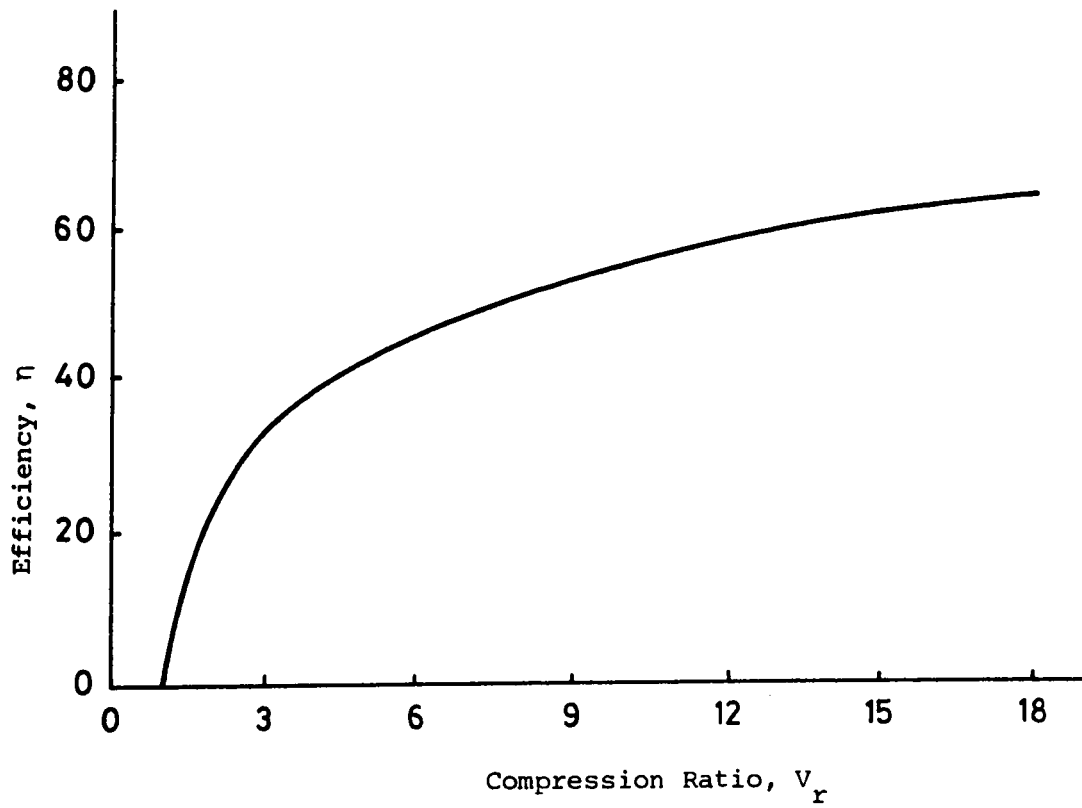


Figure 25. Dual Cycle Compression Ratio
vs Efficiency in Example 6

13. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

By now, we have gone through the various aspects of the computer program and the application of it by using the illustrated examples.

Engineering education is evolving constantly in a dynamic process to keep up with new innovations being introduced into technical areas. Applications of the computer have appeared in every discipline of engineering design and training since it became available. The technique presented in this thesis is intended, obviously, to improve the understanding of engineering thermodynamics with the aid of a computer. The objective can be accomplished in two ways:

(A) Greater motivation instilled in students:

The use of an interactive mode computer-assisted technique will develop greater motivation in students using the program. Students who are bashful or afraid of seeking their instructor's help can use the aid of the program to assist and to improve their understanding of the subject of engineering thermodynamics.

(B) More cases can be tested:

The availability of the program would allow and encourage more cases to be tested by instructors as well as students.

For example, parametric studies involving the dual cycle thermal efficiency versus compression ratio or any other parameter can be carried out easily with the aid of the program as shown in the last example without going through many repetitive manual calculations. This type of study would certainly enhance their understanding and appreciation of the subject matter.

The technique developed here for directing the program through only applicable equations may readily be extended to include some parameters of equations that the initial assumptions have excluded, and may also be of use in disciplines other than thermodynamics.

Further, if the program could in turn be coupled with a program that manipulates Steam Tables data, then the program could be modified to handle problems involving two-phase systems.

Finally, it must be pointed out that although the program as presented can be used to solve a great variety of problems. Certainly, there are problems which can not be handled by this program as it is presently structured. The objective of the computer-assisted technique, therefore, is to assist the beginners in learning and to encourage those

experienced in the field to go beyond normal problem solving routine into creative design studies.

A final statement is now in order. Man must think, the computer must work according to its master. Let the computer assist man!

14. LIST OF REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A. The Description of Input Variables

: 155 :

VARIABLE	CODE NUMBER	UNITS OPTION		SUBSCRIPT		
		SI (1)	ENGLISH (2)	I	F	S
A	76	m ²	ft ²	✓	✓	✓
A _r	97	-	-		✓	✓
c _p	24	KJ/Kg ^b K	ft.lb/lbm°R	✓		
c _v	25	"	"	✓		
CPLTR	60	"	"		✓	✓
CPLVR	61	"	"		✓	✓
CVLPR	62	"	"		✓	✓
CVLTR	59	"	"		✓	✓
CVLVR	63	"	"		✓	✓
E	18	KJ	ft.lb	✓	✓	✓
ΔE	48	"	"		✓	✓
\dot{E}	80	KW	ft.lb/S	✓	✓	✓
$\dot{\Delta E}$	86	"	"		✓	✓
e	19	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm	✓	✓	✓
Δe	49	"	"		✓	✓
\dot{e}	81	KW/Kg	ft.lb/lbm.S	✓	✓	✓

VARIABLE	CODE NUMBER	UNITS OPTION		SUBSCRIPT		
		SI (1)	ENGLISH (2)	I	F	S
$\Delta \dot{e}$	87	KW/Kg	ft.lb/lbm.s		✓	✓
g	32	m/s ²	ft/s ²	✓		
q_c	98	-	ft.lbm/lb.s	✓		
H	8	KJ	ft.lb	✓	✓	✓
ΔH	42	"	"		✓	✓
h	9	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm	✓	✓	✓
Δh	43	"	"		✓	✓
K	26	-	-	✓		
KE	16	KJ	ft.lb	✓	✓	✓
ΔKE	50	"	"		✓	✓
ke	17	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm	✓	✓	✓
Δke	51	"	"		✓	✓
LPR	54	-	-		✓	✓
LTR	55	-	-		✓	✓
LVR	56	-	-		✓	✓
M	28	Kg/Kg.mole	lbm/lbm.mole	✓		

VARIABLE	CODE NUMBER	UNITS OPTION		SUBSCRIPT		
		SI (1)	ENGLISH (2)	I	F	S
m	3	Kg	lbm	✓		
\dot{m}	78	Kg/s	lbm/s	✓		
N	29	-	-	✓		
n	27	-	-	✓		
P	1	K Pa	lb/ft ²	✓	✓	✓
P_r	37	-	-		✓	✓
ΔP	39	K Pa	lb/ft ²		✓	✓
PE	14	KJ	ft.lb	✓	✓	✓
ΔPE	52	"	"		✓	✓
pe	15	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm	✓	✓	✓
Δpe	53	"	"		✓	✓
PV	64	KJ	ft.lb	✓	✓	✓
ΔPV	66	"	"		✓	✓
Pv	65	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm	✓	✓	✓
ΔPv	67	"	"		✓	✓

VARIA BLE	CODE NUMBER	UNITS OPTION		SUBSCRIPT		
		SI (1)	ENGLISH (2)	I	F	S
Q	20	KJ	ft.lb		✓	✓
q	21	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm		✓	✓
\dot{Q}	82	KW	ft.lb/s		✓	✓
\dot{q}	83	KW/Kg	ft.lb/lbm.s		✓	✓
R	22	KJ/Kg°K	ft.lb/lbm°R	✓		
\bar{R}	23	KJ/Kg°K.mole	ft.lb/lbm°R.mole	✓		
RLPR	57	KJ/Kg°K	ft.lb/lbm°R		✓	✓
RLVR	58	"	"		✓	✓
S	10	KJ/°K.mole	ft.lb/°R.mole	✓	✓	✓
ΔS	46	"	"		✓	✓
s	11	KJ/Kg°K.mole	ft.lb/lbm°R.mole	✓	✓	✓
Δs	47	"	"		✓	✓
T	2	°K	°R	✓	✓	✓
ΔT	38	"	"		✓	✓
T_r	36	-	-		✓	✓

VARIABLE	CODE NUMBER	UNITS OPTION		SUBSCRIPT		
		SI (1)	ENGLISH (2)	I	F	S
TDS	100	°K	°R			✓
Δt	77	s	s		✓	
U	12	KJ	ft.lb	✓	✓	✓
ΔU	44	"	"		✓	✓
u	13	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm	✓	✓	✓
Δu	45	"	"		✓	✓
V	4	m ³	ft ³	✓	✓	✓
ΔV	40	"	"		✓	✓
\dot{V}	79	m ³ /s	ft ³ /s	✓	✓	
V_r	35	-	-		✓	✓
\vec{V}	30	m/s	ft/s	✓	✓	✓
\vec{V}_r	96	-	-		✓	✓
v	5	m ³ /Kg	ft ³ /lb	✓	✓	✓
Δv	41	"	"		✓	✓
\bar{v}	6	m ³ /Kg.mole	ft ³ /lb.mole	✓	✓	✓

VARIABLE	CODE NUMBER	UNITS OPTION		SUBSCRIPT		
		SI (1)	ENGLISH (2)	I	F	S
W	33	KJ	ft.lb		✓	✓
W_a	71	"	"		✓	✓
\dot{W}	84	KW	ft.lb/s		✓	✓
\dot{W}_a	91	"	"		✓	✓
w	34	KJ/Kg	ft.lb/lbm		✓	✓
w_a	75	"	"		✓	✓
\dot{w}	85	KW/Kg	ft.lb/lbm.s		✓	✓
\dot{w}_a	95	"	"		✓	✓
Z	31	m	ft	✓	✓	✓
η	99	-	-	✓		
ρ	7	Kg/m ³	lb/ft ³	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX B. General Equations and their Code Numbers

Equation Number	Equation Description
1, 2, 3	$\bar{R} = M.R$
4, 5, 6, [7, 8, 9]	$V = v.m$
10, 11, [12, 13]	$v = 1.0/\rho$
14, 15, 16	$V_r = V_F/V_I$
17, 18, 19	$V_r = v_F/v_I$
20, 21, 22	$\Delta V = V_F - V_I$
23, 24, 25	$\Delta v = v_F - v_I$
26, 27, 28	$\Delta V = \Delta v.m$
29, 30, 31	$m = M.N$
32, 33, 34, [35, 36, 37]	$v = M.\bar{v}$
38, 39, 40, 44, [41, 42, 43, 45]	$v = (T/P).R$
46, 47, 48	$V_r = T_r/P_r$
49, [50]	$m_F = m_I$
51, 52, 53	$\Delta P = P_F - P_I$
54, 55, 56	$P_r = P_F/P_I$
57, 58, 59	$\Delta T = T_F - T_I$
60, 61, 62	$T_r = T_F/T_I$

Equation Number	Equation Description
63, 64, 65	$\Delta H = H_F - H_I$
66, 67, 68	$\Delta h = h_F - h_I$
69, 70, 71, [72, 73, 74]	$H = h.m$
75, 76, 77	$\Delta H = \Delta h.m$
78, 79, 80	$\Delta U = U_F - U_I$
81, 82, 83	$\Delta u = u_F - u_I$
84, 85, 86, [87, 88, 89]	$U = u.m$
90, 91, 92	$\Delta S = S_F - S_I$
93, 94, 95	$\Delta s = s_F - s_I$
99, 100, 101, [102, 103, 104]	$S = s.m$
105, 106, 107	$\Delta S = \Delta s.m$
108, 109, 110	$w = W/m$
111, 112, 113	$q = Q/m$
114, 115, 116	$e_F = E_F/m$
117, 118	$E = U \text{ closed system}$

Equation Number	Equation Description
119	$\Delta E = \Delta U$ closed system
120, 121	$e = u$ closed system
122	$\Delta e = \Delta u$ closed system
149, 150, 151	$\Delta PE = PE_F - PE_I$
152, 153, 154	$\Delta KE = KE_F - KE_I$
159, 160, 161	$\Delta pe = pe_F - pe_I$
162, 163, 164	$\Delta ke = ke_F - ke_I$
169	$LPR = \ln P_r$
170	$LTR = \ln T_r$
171	$LVR = \ln V_r$
178	$RLPR = R \cdot LPR$
179	$RLVR = R \cdot LVR$
180	$CVLTR = c_v \cdot LTR$
181	$CPLTR = c_p \cdot LTR$
182	$CPLVR = c_p \cdot LVR$
183	$CVLPR = c_v \cdot LPR$

Equation Number	Equation Description
184	$CVLVR = c_v \cdot LVR$
199, 200, 201	$e_I = E_I / m$
202, 203, 204	$\Delta E = E_F - E_I$
205, 206, 207	$\Delta e = e_F - e_I$
210, 211, 212	$\Delta E = \Delta e \cdot m$
213, 214, 215	$\Delta PE = \Delta pe \cdot m$
216, 217, 218	$\Delta KE = \Delta ke \cdot m$
219, 220, 221, [222, 223, 224]	$KE = ke \cdot m$
225, 226, 227, [228, 229, 230]	$PE = pe \cdot m$
231, 232, 233, 234, [235, 236, 237, 238]	$E = H + KE + PE \quad \text{open system}$
239, 240, 241, 242	$\Delta E = \Delta H + \Delta KE + \Delta PE \quad \text{open system}$
243, 244, 245, 246, [247, 248, 249, 250]	$e = h + ke + pe \quad \text{open system}$
251, 252, 253, 254	$\Delta e = \Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe \quad \text{open system}$
255, 256, 257	$Q = W + \Delta E$

Equation Number	Equation Description
258, 259, 260	$q = w + \Delta e$
261, 263, 265, [262, 264, 266]	$KE = \vec{V}^2 \cdot m / 2g_c$
267, 269, [268, 270]	$ke = \vec{V}^2 / 2g_c$
271, 273, [272, 274]	$PE = Z \cdot m \cdot g / g_c$
275, 277, [276, 278]	$pe = Z \cdot g / g_c$
281, 282, 283	$K = c_p / c_v$
284, 285, 286	$R = c_p - c_v$
287, 288, 289	$c_v = R / (K - 1.0)$
290, 291, 292	$c_p = K \cdot R / (K - 1.0)$
293, 294, 295, [296, 297, 298]	$PV = P \cdot V$
299, 300, 301, [302, 303, 304]	$Pv = P \cdot v$
305, 306, 307	$T_r = P_{v_F} / P_{v_I}$
308, 309, 310	$T_r = P_{V_F} / P_{V_I}$

Equation Number	Equation Description
311, 312, 313, [314, 315, 316]	$Pv = T.R$
317, 318, 319, [320, 321, 322]	$PV = Pv.m$
323, 324, 325	$\Delta PV = PV_F - PV_I$
326, 327, 328	$\Delta Pv = Pv_F - Pv_I$
333, 334, 335	$\Delta T = \Delta PV/m.R$
339, 340	$\Delta u = \Delta T.c_v$
341, 342	$\Delta h = \Delta T.c_p$
343, 344, 345	$\Delta u = \Delta h/K$
346	$K = \Delta H/\Delta U$
347, 349, 351, [348, 350, 352]	$h = u + Pv$
353, 355, 357, [354, 356, 358]	$H = U + PV$
359, 360, 361	$\Delta h = \Delta u + \Delta Pv$
362, 363, 364	$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta PV$
365, 366, 367	$W = W_f + W_a$

Equation Number	Equation Description
368, 369, 370	$w = w_f + w_a$
377, 378, 379	$W_a = Q - \Delta H$ closed system
380, 381, 382	$w_a = q - \Delta h$ closed system
385, 386, 387	$w_a = W_a/m$
391, 392, 393	$w_f = W_f/m$
405, 413, 407, [406, 414, 408]	$h = c_p \cdot T$
409, 415, 411, [410, 416, 412]	$u = c_v \cdot T$
417, 418	$\Delta U = \Delta H/K$
419, 420, 421, 422, 423	$Q = W_a + \Delta U + \Delta PE + \Delta KE$ open system
424, 425, 426, 427, 428	$q = w_a + \Delta u + \Delta pe + \Delta ke$ open system
429, 432, 433	$\Delta s = CVLTR + RLVR$
430, 434, 435	$\Delta s = CPLTR - RLPR$
431, 436, 437	$\Delta s = CPLVR + CVLPR$
438	$LTR = CVLTR/c_p$

Equation Number	Equation Description
439	$LVR = RLVR/R$
440	$LTR = CPLTR/c_p$
441	$LPR = RLPR/R$
442	$LVR = CPLVR/c_p$
443	$LPR = CVLPR/c_v$
444	$P_r = \exp(LPR)$
445	$T_r = \exp(LTR)$
446	$V_r = \exp(LVR)$
447, 449, 451, [448, 450, 452]	$\dot{V} = A/\vec{V}$
453, 456, 458, [454, 457, 459]	$\dot{m} = \rho \cdot \dot{V}$
460, 461, 462	$\vec{V}_r = \vec{V}_F/\vec{V}_t$
463, 464, 465	$A_r = A_F/A_t$
470, [471]	$\dot{m}_F = \dot{m}_t$
472, 473, 474	$A_r = V_r/\vec{V}_r$

Equation Number	Equation Description
475, 476, 477	$\dot{m} = m/\Delta t$
478, [479]	$\Delta t_F = \Delta t_I$
480, 481, 482, [483, 484, 485]	$\dot{V} = V/\Delta t$
[486, 487, 488]	$\dot{E} = E/\Delta t$
[489, 490, 491]	$\dot{e} = e/\Delta t$
492, 493, 494	$\dot{Q} = Q/\Delta t$
495, 496, 497	$\dot{q} = q/\Delta t$
498, 499, 500	$\dot{W} = W/\Delta t$
501, 502, 503	$\dot{w} = w/\Delta t$
504, 455, 505	$\Delta \dot{E} = \Delta E/\Delta t$
506, 507, 508	$\dot{E} = E/\Delta t$
509, 510, 511	$\dot{e} = e/\Delta t$
512, 513, 514	$\Delta \dot{e} = \Delta e/\Delta t$
521, 522, 523	$\dot{W}_f = W_f/\Delta t$

Equation Number	Equation Description
524, 525, 526	$\dot{W}_a = W_a / \Delta t$
533, 534, 535	$\dot{w}_f = w_f / \Delta t$
536, 537, 538	$\dot{w}_a = w_a / \Delta t$
565, 566, 567	$\dot{\Delta E} = \dot{E}_F - \dot{E}_I$
568, 569, 570	$\dot{\Delta e} = \dot{e}_F - \dot{e}_I$
571, 572, 573	$\dot{Q} = \dot{\Delta E} + \dot{W}$
574, 575, 576	$\dot{q} = \dot{\Delta e} + \dot{w}$
577, 578, 579	$\dot{W} = \dot{W}_f + \dot{W}_a$
580, 581, 582	$\dot{w} = \dot{w}_f + \dot{w}_a$
589, 590, 591, [592, 593, 594]	$\dot{E} = e \cdot \dot{m}$
595, 596, 597	$\dot{Q} = q \cdot \dot{m}$
598, 599, 600	$\dot{W} = w \cdot \dot{m}$
601, 602, 603	$\dot{\Delta E} = \Delta e \cdot \dot{m}$
610, 611, 612	$\dot{W}_f = W_f \cdot \dot{m}$
613, 614, 615	$\dot{W}_a = W_a \cdot \dot{m}$

APPENDIX C. Isobaric Process Equations and Their Code Numbers

Equation Number	Equation Description
1001	$n = 0.0$
1002	$\Delta P = 0.0$
1003	$LPR = 0.0$
1004	$CVLPR = 0.0$
1005	$c_p = \Delta h / \Delta T$
1006, 1007, 1008	$\Delta PV = P \cdot \Delta V$
1009, 1010, 1011	$\Delta Pv = P \cdot \Delta v$
1012, 1013, 1014	$\Delta v = R \cdot \Delta T / P$
1015, 1016	$W_f = \Delta PV$ closed system
1017, 1018	$w_f = \Delta Pv$ closed system
1019, 1020	$w_f = R \cdot \Delta T$ closed system
1021	$P_r = 1.0$

APPENDIX D. Isothermal Process Equations and Their Code Numbers

Equation Number	Equation Description
1052	$n = 1.0$
1053	$\Delta T = 0.0$
1054	$CVLTR = 0.0$
1055	$CPLTR = 0.0$
1056	$T_r = 1.0$
1057	$\Delta U = 0.0$
1058	$\Delta H = 0.0$
1059	$\Delta u = 0.0$
1060	$\Delta h = 0.0$
1061, 1062, 1063	$W_f = -PV_1 \cdot \ln P_r$ closed system
1064, 1065, 1066	$w_f = -Pv_1 \cdot \ln P_r$ closed system
1067, 1068, 1069	$\Delta S = W_f/T$ closed system
1070, 1071, 1072	$\Delta s = w_f/T$ closed system

APPENDIX E. Isometric Process Equations and Their Code Numbers

Equation Number	Equation Description
1102	$n = \infty$
1103	$V_r = 1.0$
1104	$LVR = 0.0$
1105	$CPLVR = 0.0$
1106	$CVLVR = 0.0$
1107	$w_f = 0.0$ closed system
1108	$w_f = 0.0$ closed system
1109	$\dot{w}_f = 0.0$ closed system
1110	$\dot{w}_f = 0.0$ closed system
1111	$\Delta v = 0.0$
1112	$\Delta V = 0.0$
1116, 1117, 1118, 1119	$q = \Delta h - (\Delta P \cdot v_F) + w_a$ open system
1123, 1124, 1125, 1126	$Q = \Delta H - (\Delta P \cdot V_F) + W_a$ open system

APPENDIX F. Isentropic Process Equations and Their Code Numbers

Equation Number	Equation Description
1151, 1152	$n = K$
1153	$\Delta S = 0.0$
1154	$\Delta s = 0.0$
1155	$Q = 0.0$
1156	$q = 0.0$
1157	$\dot{Q} = 0.0$
1158	$\dot{q} = 0.0$
1159	$P_r = (1.0/V_r)^n$
1160	$P_r = (T_r)^{\frac{n}{n-1.0}}$
1161	$T_r = (P_r)^{\frac{n-1.0}{n}}$
1162	$T_r = (1.0/V_r)^{n-1.0}$
1163	$V_r = (1.0/P_r)^{\frac{1.0}{n}}$
1164	$V_r = (1.0/T_r)^{\frac{1.0}{n-1.0}}$
1165, 1166	$W_f = \Delta PV / (1.0 - n)$ closed system

APPENDIX G. Polytropic Process Equations and Their Code Numbers

Equation Number	Equation Description
1201	$P_r = (1.0/V_r)^n$
1202	$P_r = (T_r)^{\frac{n}{n-1.0}}$
1203	$T_r = (P_r)^{\frac{n-1.0}{n}}$
1204	$T_r = (1.0/V_r)^{n-1.0}$
1205	$V_r = (1.0/P_r)^{\frac{1.0}{n}}$
1206	$V_r = (1.0/T_r)^{\frac{1.0}{n-1.0}}$
1207, 1208	$W_f = \Delta PV/(1.0-n)$ closed system
1209, 1210	$w_f = \Delta Pv/(1.0-n)$ closed system
1211, 1212	$Q = W_f \cdot (K-n)/(K-1.0)$ closed system
1213, 1214	$q = w_f \cdot (K-n)/(K-1.0)$ closed system
1215, 1216	$\dot{Q} = \dot{W}_f \cdot (K-n)/(K-1.0)$ closed system
1217, 1218	$\dot{q} = \dot{w}_f \cdot (K-n)/(K-1.0)$ closed system

APPENDIX G. (Continued)

Equation Number	Equation Description
1219	$\Delta_s = \text{CVLVR} \cdot (K-n)$
1220	$\Delta_s = \text{CVLTR} \cdot (K-n) / (n-1.0)$
1221	$\Delta_s = \text{CPLPR} \cdot (K-n) / n$
1222	$\text{CVLVR} = \Delta_s / (K-n)$
1223	$\text{CVLTR} = \Delta_s \cdot (n-1.0) / (K-n)$
1224	$\text{CVLPR} = \Delta_s \cdot n / (K-n)$

APPENDIX H. Equations for Thermodynamic Devices

Equation Number	Equation Description
1247, 1248, 1249	$TSD = T_F - T_S$ general
1250	$P_S = P_F$ general
1251, 1252, 1253	$\eta = W_F/W_S$ turbine
1254, 1255, 1256	$\eta = w_F/w_S$ turbine
1257, 1258, 1259	$\eta = \dot{W}_F/\dot{W}_S$ turbine
1260, 1261, 1262	$\eta = \dot{w}_F/\dot{w}_S$ turbine
1263, 1264, 1265	$\eta = KE_F/KE_S$ nozzle
1266, 1267, 1268	$\eta = ke_F/ke_S$ nozzle
1269, 1270, 1271	$\eta = KE_S/KE_F$ diffuser
1272, 1273, 1274	$\eta = ke_S/ke_F$ diffuser
1275, 1276, 1277	$\eta = W_S/W_F$ compressor
1278, 1279, 1280	$\eta = w_S/w_F$ compressor
1281, 1282, 1283	$\eta = \dot{W}_S/\dot{W}_F$ compressor
1284, 1285, 1286	$\eta = \dot{w}_S/\dot{w}_F$ compressor

APPENDIX I. Nomenclature for the Flow Charts and the Program Listings

A	:	Subscript of input variable
B	:	Temporary subscript of input variable
BL	:	Large number assigned to unknown variables in the OUTPUT subroutine
C	:	Variable status tester
DIX	:	Input data matrix
F	:	Final state of a process
I	:	Initial state of a process
YICI, ICF, III, IF, JJ, KKK, KS, Y		
YKT, LZ, LV1, LV2, MAB, MALL, Y		
YMIG, ML1, ML2, MZ1, MZ2 Y		
	:	"DØ" statements indecies
IDV	:	Temporary device code number
IF1	:	Actual final state of a process
IF5	:	Isentropic final state of a process
IPRC1	:	Actual process code number
IUNIT	:	Units option code number
J	:	Variable code number
JA	:	Temporary variable code number
JF	:	Equation counter for step procedure
LAF	:	Final state of the last process in a cycle
LK	:	Number of input data for K, C_p , C_v , R and M

APPENDIX I. (Continued)

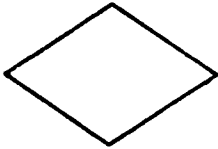
KFT	:	Temporary flow condition code number
KR	:	Computed equation number
NAR	:	Number of executed cycles
NDV	:	Device code number
NKFT	:	Flow condition code number
NPN	:	Number of executed process
NPRC	:	Process code number
NS,NT	:	Initial and/or final states of a process
PRC	:	Temporary process code number
OUT22	:	OUTPUT Subroutine
SIQ	:	Cycle heat input
SIQS	:	" " " per unit mass
SIQT	:	" " " per unit time
SIQST	:	" " " rate per unit mass
SIW	:	" work "
SIWS	:	" " " per unit mass
SIWT	:	" " " per unit time
SIWST	:	" " " rate per unit mass
SØQ	:	Cycle heat output
SØQS	:	" " " per unit mass
SØQT	:	" " " per unit time
SØQST	:	" " " rate per unit mass

SQW	:	Cycle work output
SQWS	:	" " " per unit mass
SQWT	:	" " " per unit time
SQWST	:	" " " rate per unit mass
THEF	:	Thermal efficiency for a cycle
XX	:	Variable value
WNET	:	Cycle net work

APPENDIX J. The Symbols Used in Flow Charts



START, RETURN



DECISION



LOOPING



CONNECTOR



INPUT DATA



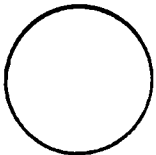
SUBROUTINE



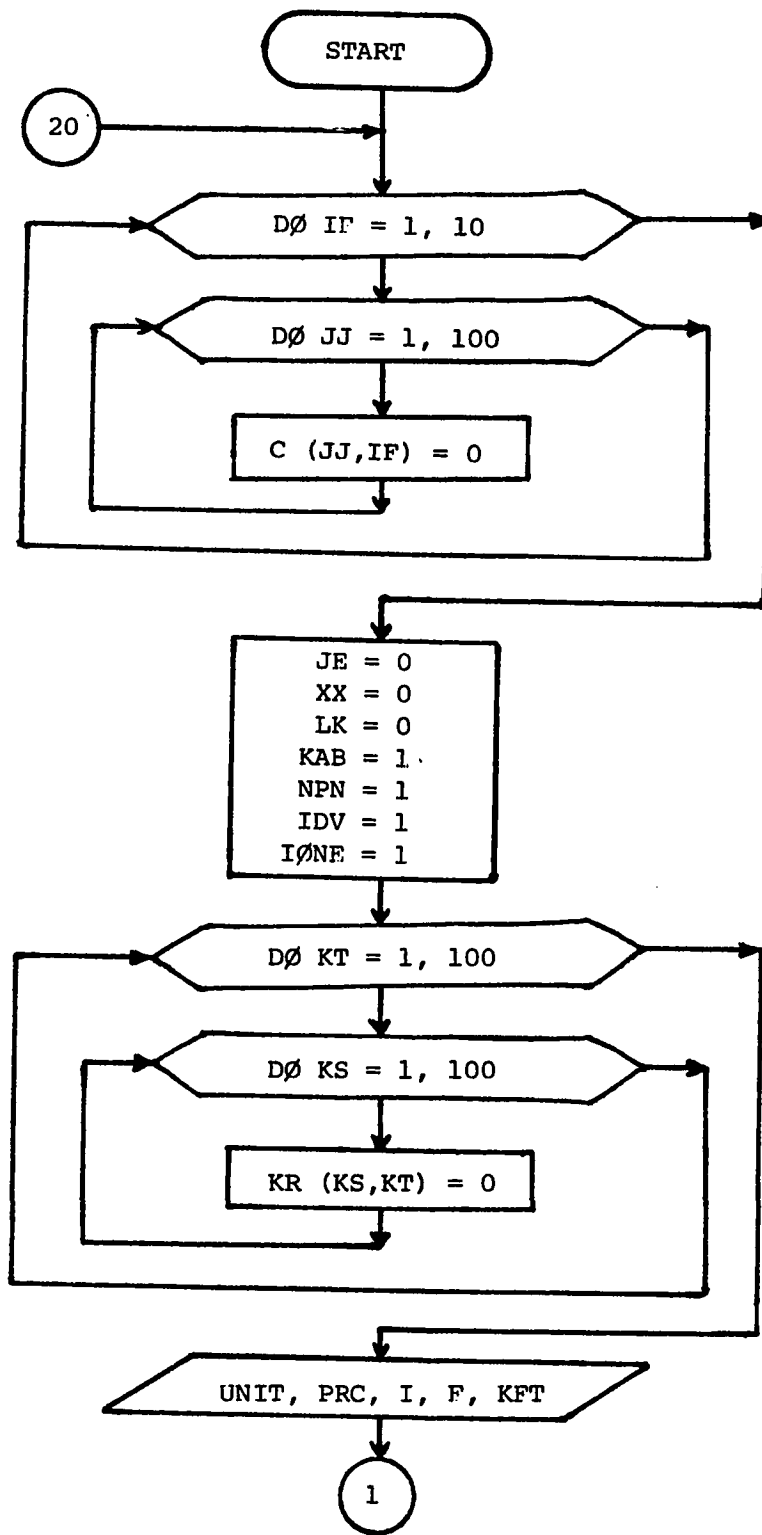
OUTPUT RESULTS

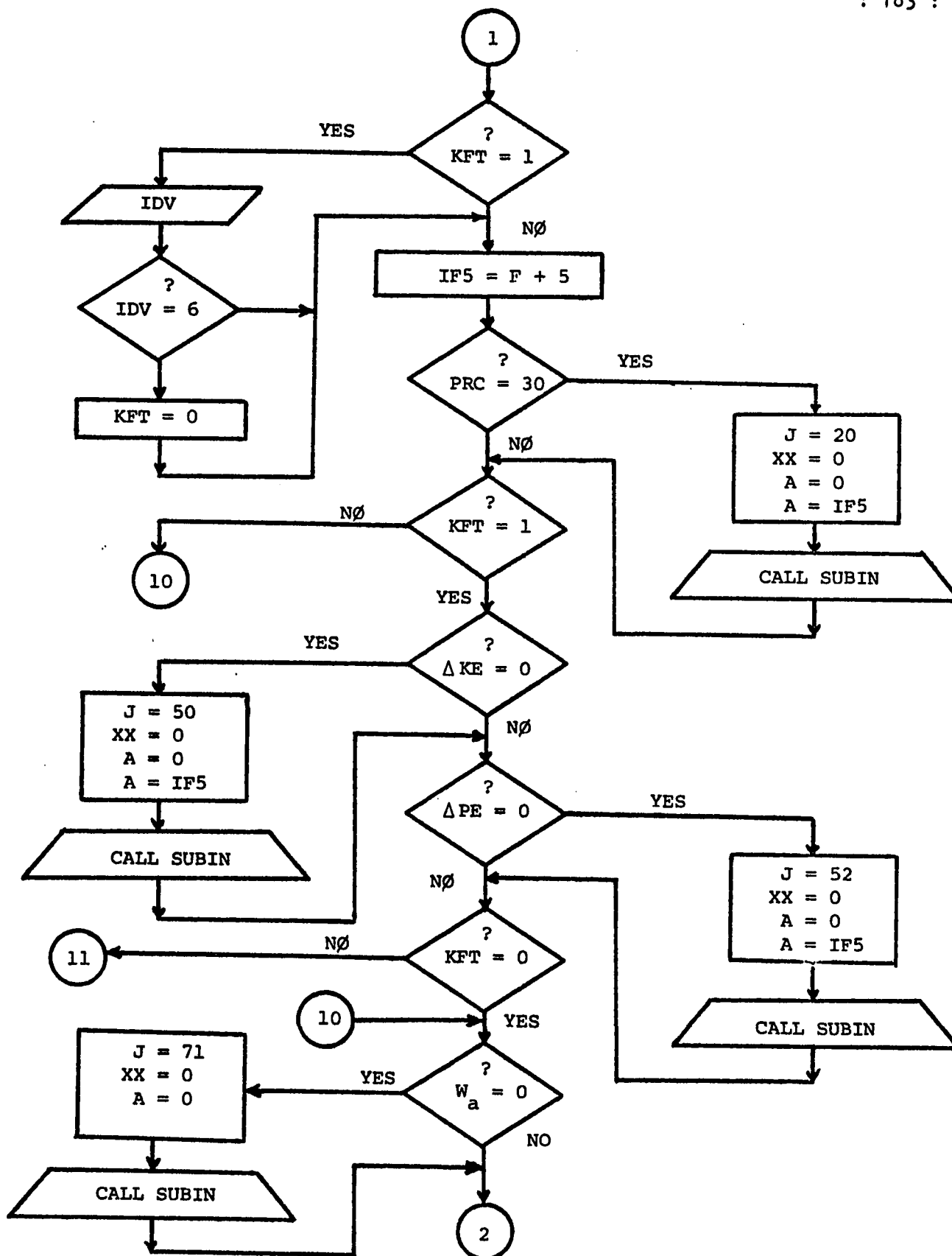


ARITHMETIC OPERATION

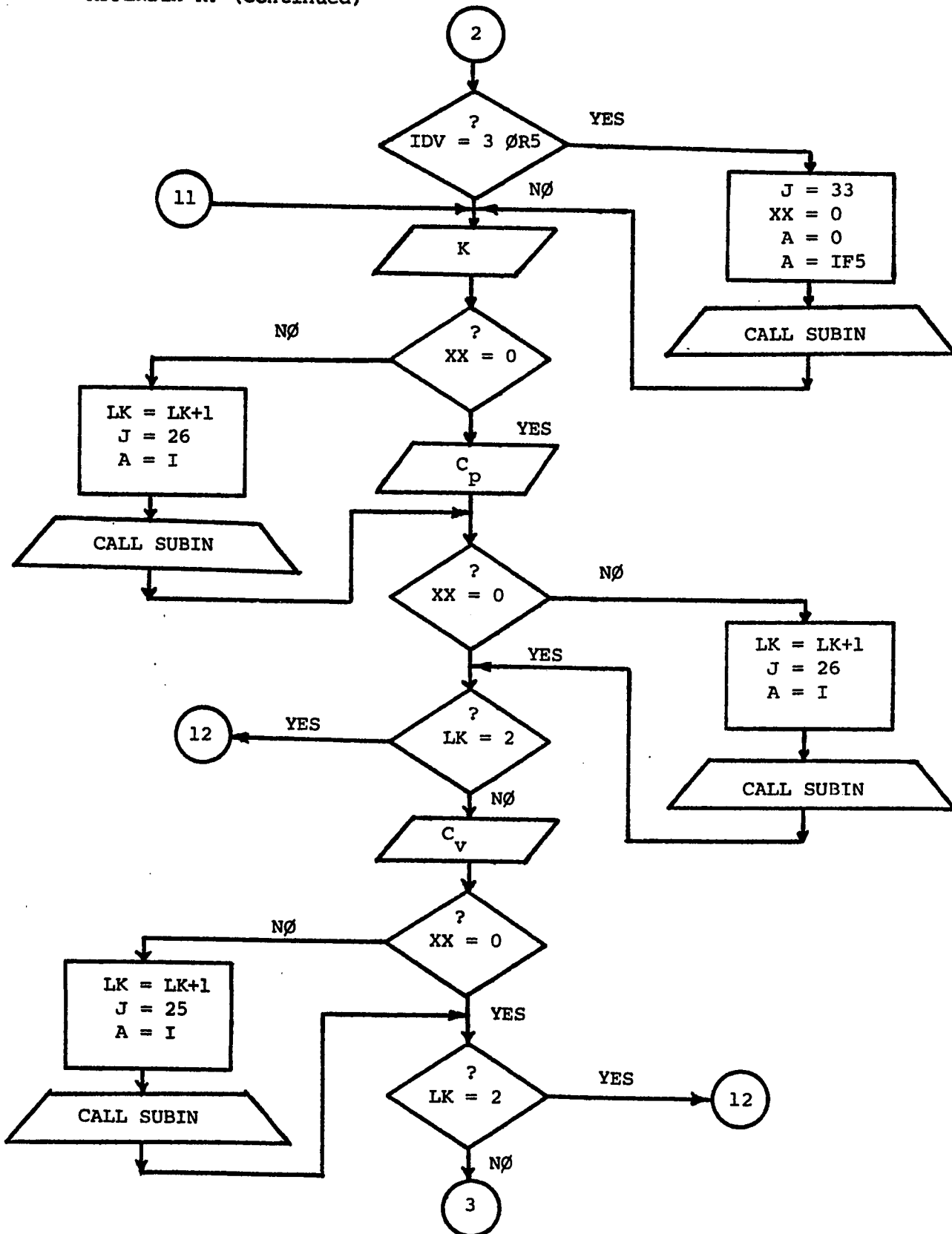


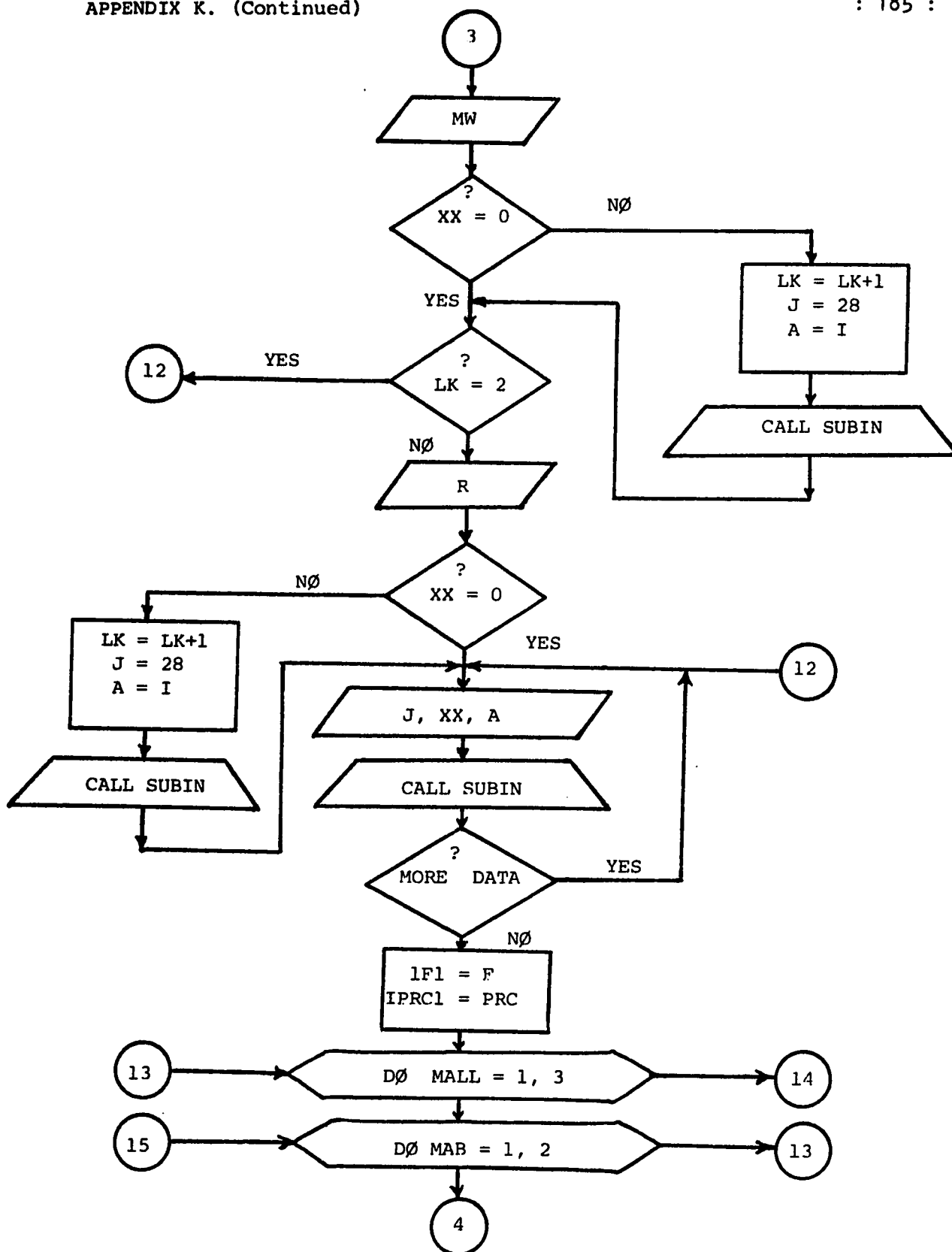
END

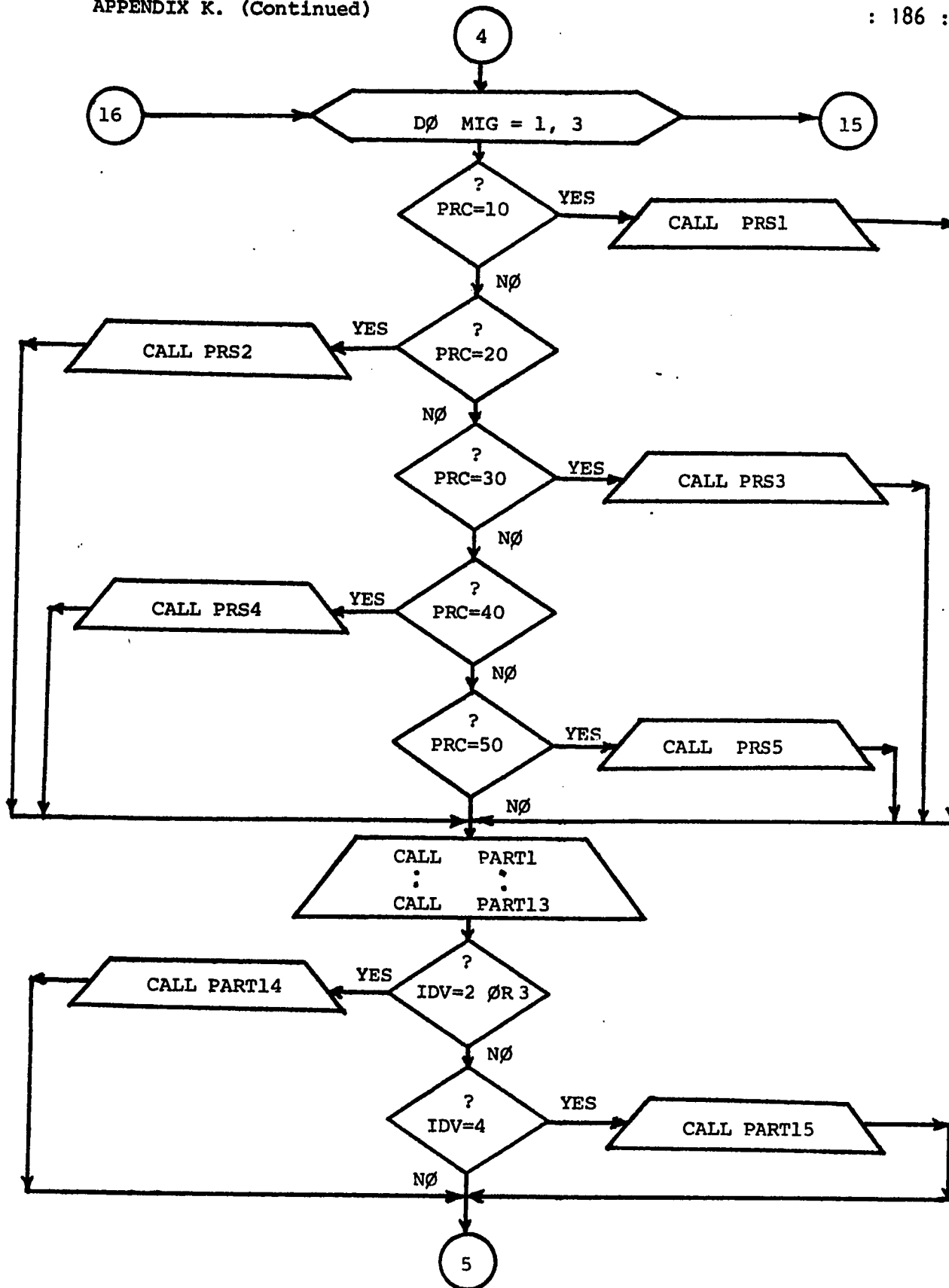


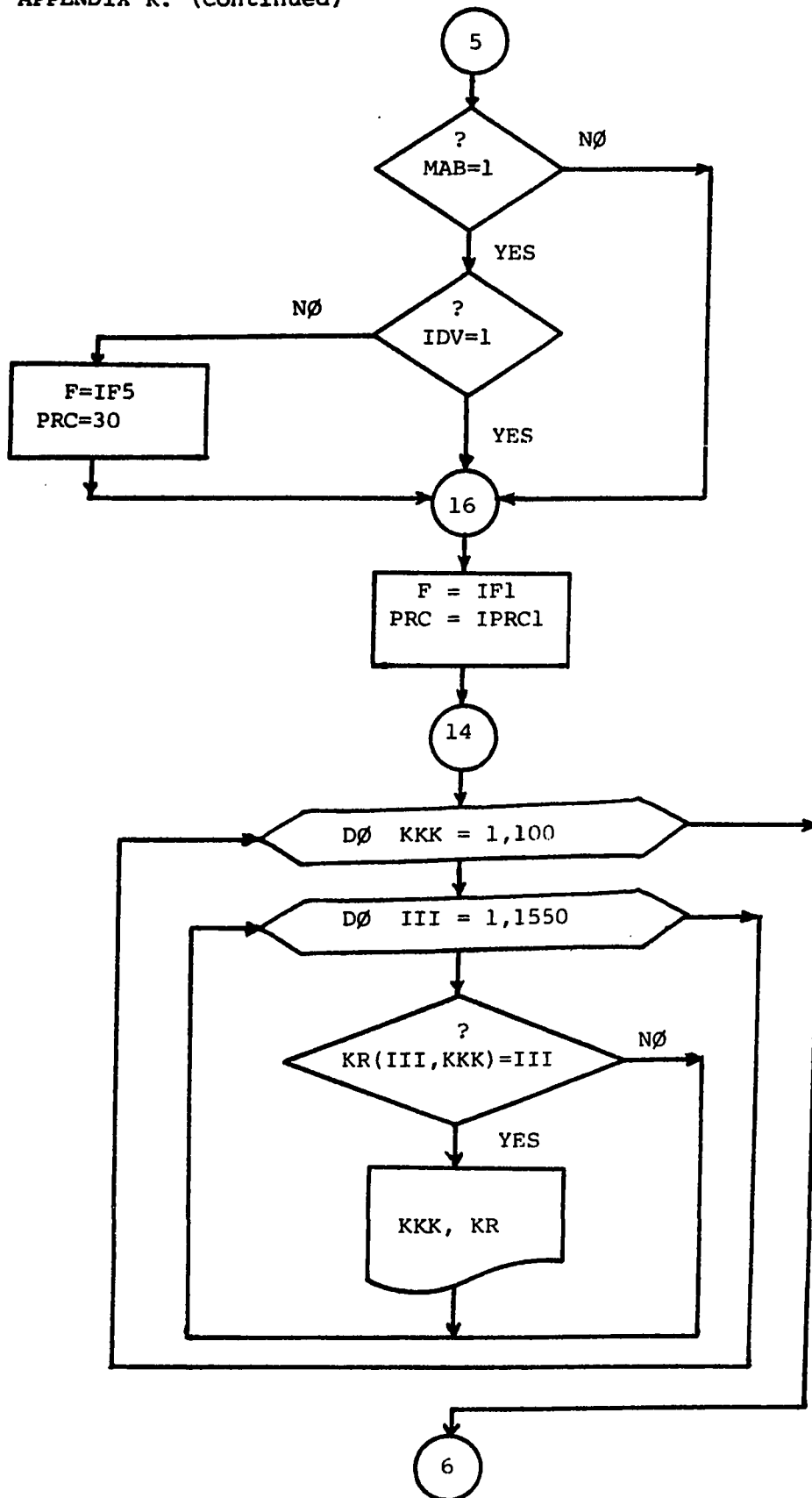


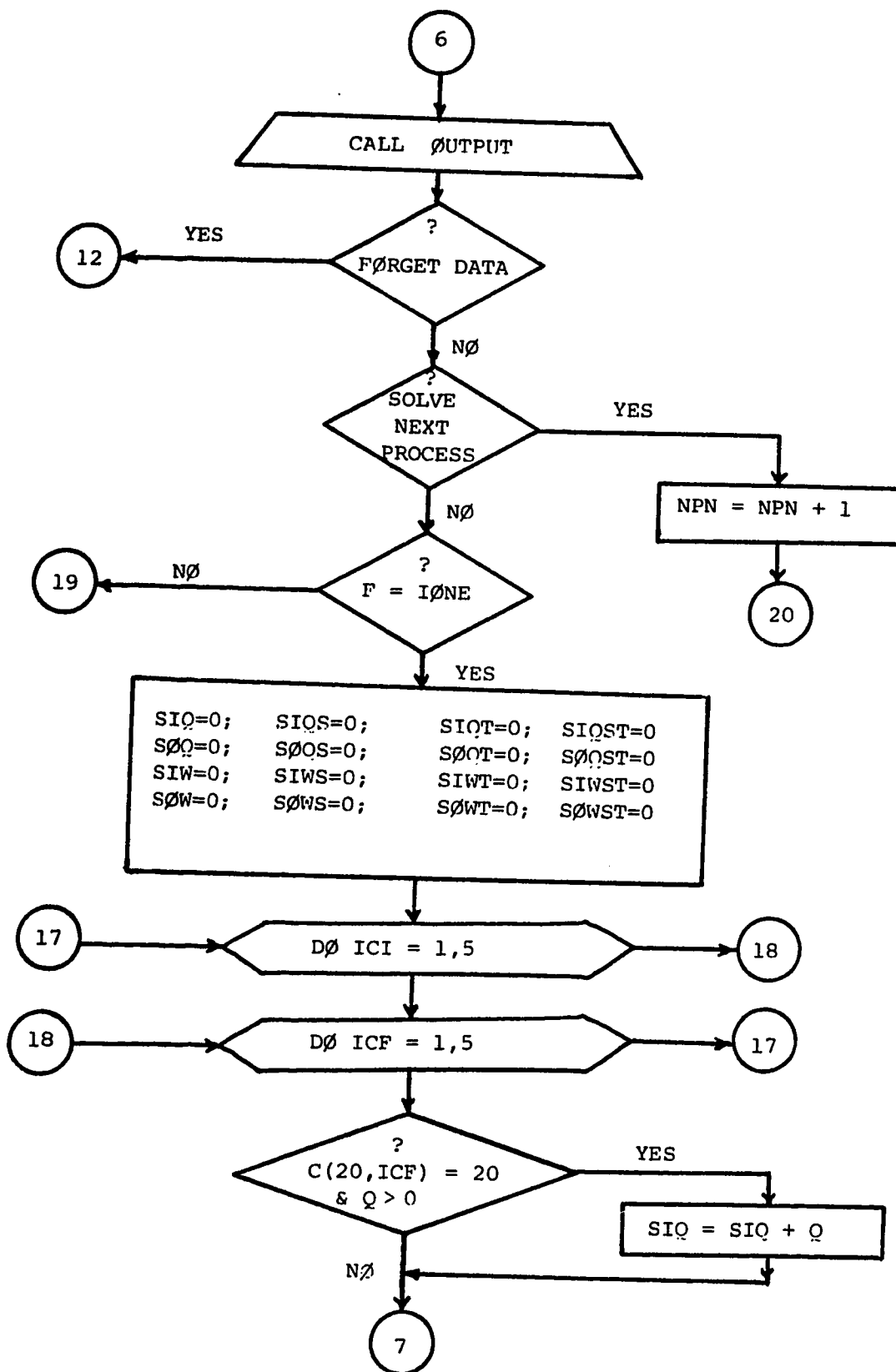
APPENDIX K. (Continued)

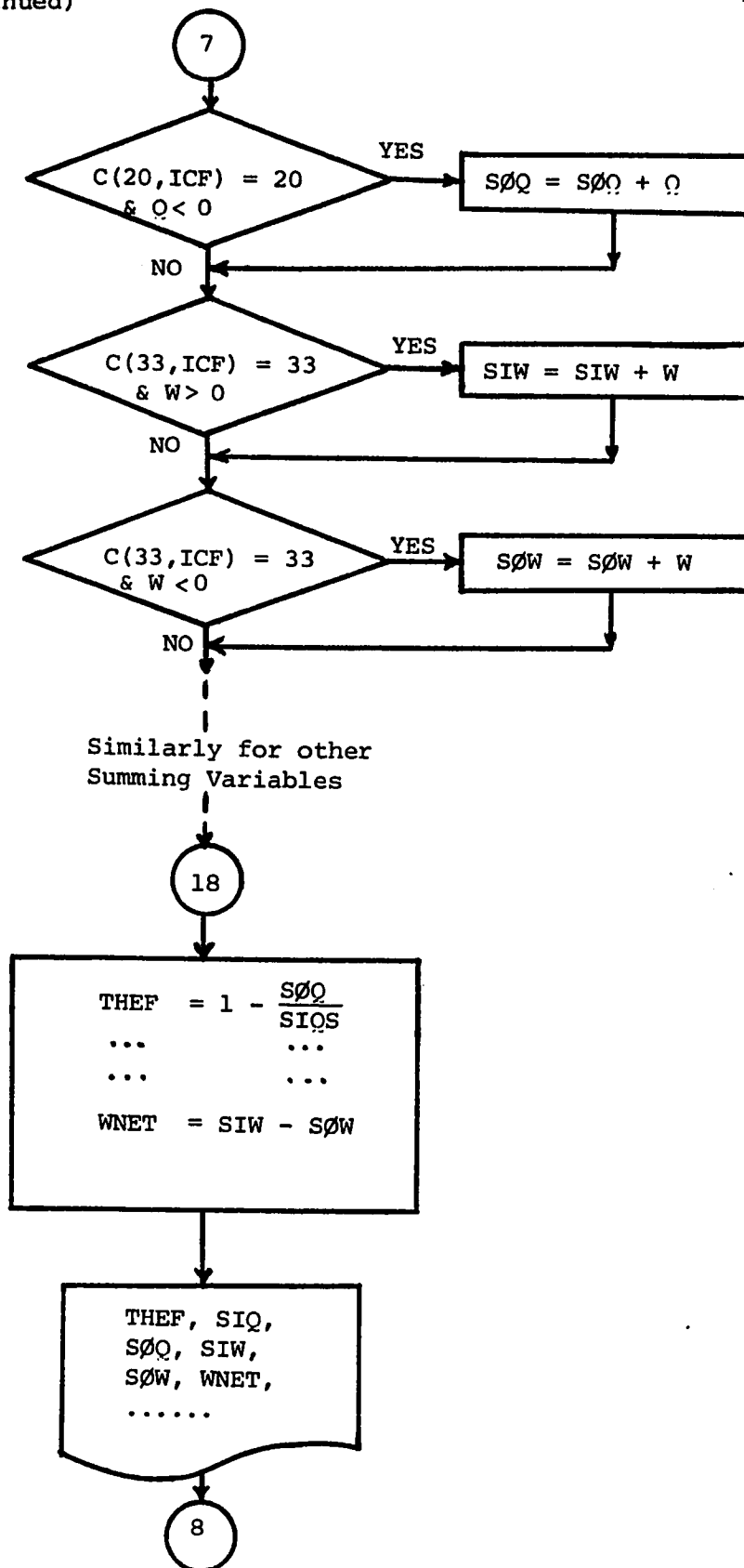


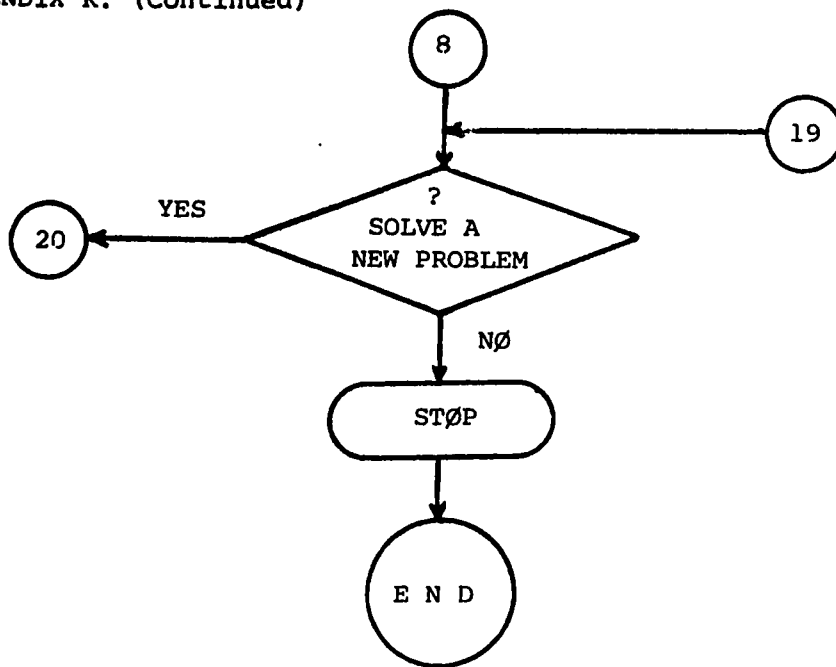




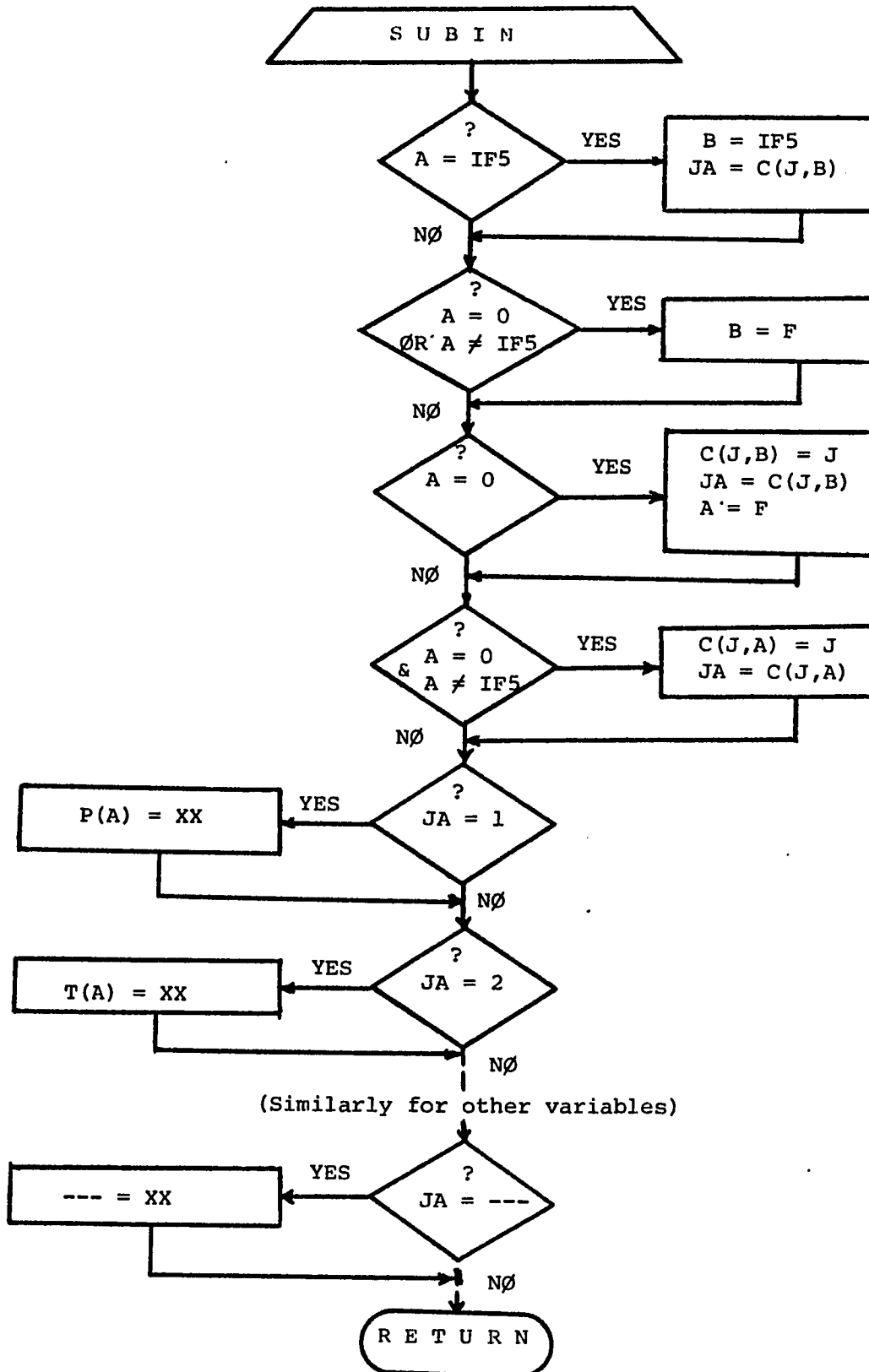


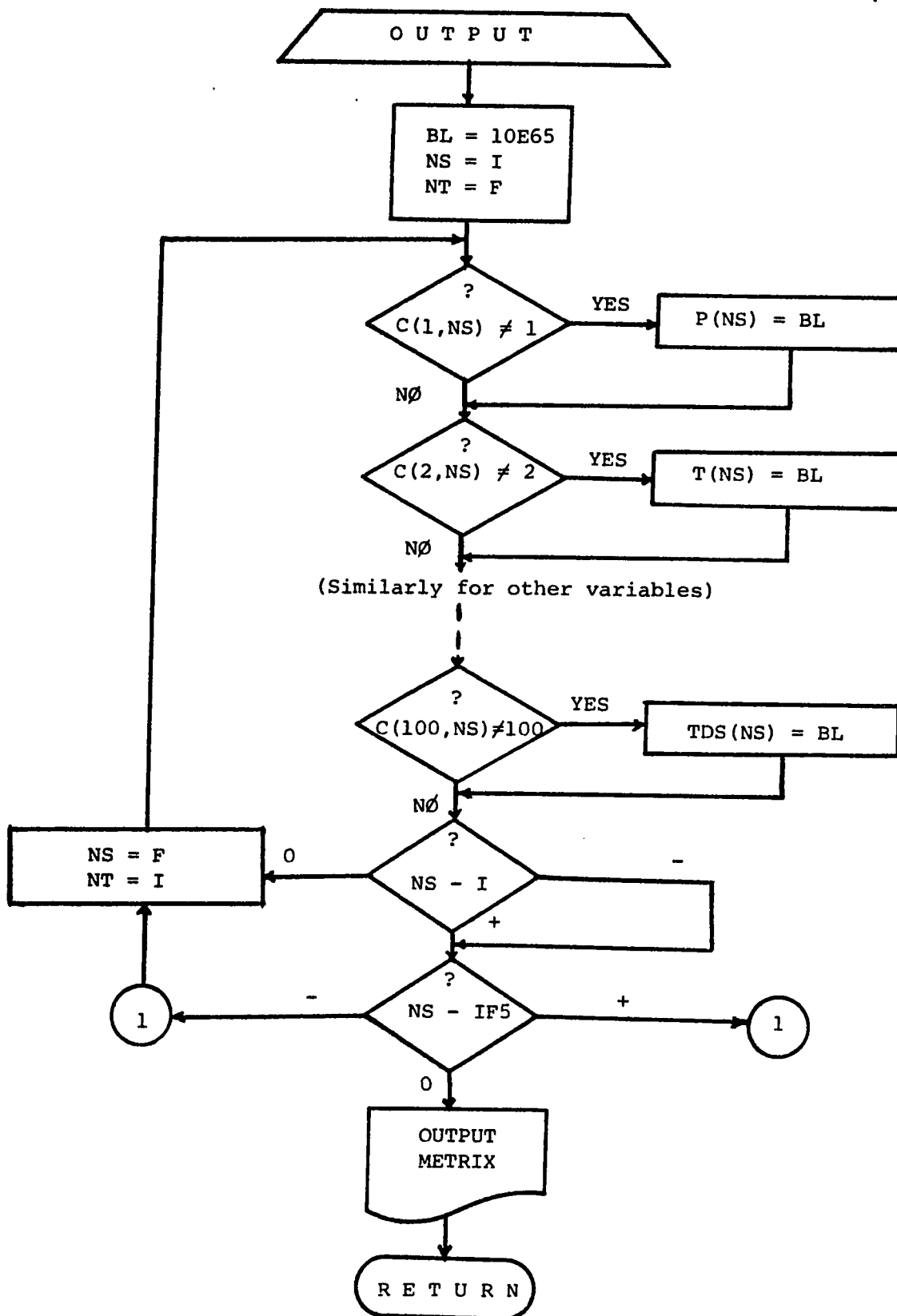






APPENDIX L. The SUBIN Flow Chart





FURTHER IV G1 RELEASE 2.0

MAIN

DATE = 79167

12/24/11

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0001      INTEGER C(100,10),A,B,F,PRC
0002      REAL M(10),KE(10),KES(10),N(10),K(10),MW(10),NM(10),KEDEL(10,10)
0003      REAL KESD(10,10),LPR(10,10),LTR(10,10),LVR(10,10),MFR,JTC
0004      DIMENSION DIX(100,10),NPRC(10),NKFT(10),ACV(10)
0005      COMMON C,A,B,F,PRC,M,KE,KES,A,M,MW,NM,KEDEL,KESD,LPR,LTR,LVR
0006      COMMON QAS(10,10),WFS(10,10),WAS(10,10),ARV(10,10),I,JE
0007      COMMON QF(10,10),QA(10,10),WF(10,10),WA(10,10),WFS(10,10)
0008      COMMON ACVV(10,10),PV(10),PVS(10),PVDEL(10,10),PVSD(10,10)
0009      COMMON ACVT(10,10),ACPT(10,10),ACPV(10,10),ACVP(10,10)
0010      COMMON HSDEL(10,10),UDEL(10,10),USDEL(10,10),SDEL(10,10)
0011      COMMON PDEL(10,10),VDFL(10,10),VSEL(10,10),PDEL(10,10)
0012      COMMON VRAT(10,10),TRAT(10,10),PRAT(10,10),TDEL(10,10)
0013      COMMON PES(10),E(10),FS(10),G(10,10)
0014      COMMON OS(10,10),R(10),RU(10),CP(10),CV(10),PEDEL(10,10)
0015      COMMON VL(10),EV(10),GR(10),W(10,10),WS(10,10),AKP(10,10)
0016      COMMON DN(10),H(10),HS(10),S(10),SS(10),U(10),US(10)
0017      COMMON P(10),T(10),V(10),VS(10),VM(10),PESD(10,10)
0018      COMMON EDFL(10,10),ESDEL(10,10),SSDEL(10,10)
0019      COMMON KRI(10,100)
0020      COMMON /A/ AR(10),TM(10),MFR(10),VFR(10),ET(10),EST(10),
      *QT(10,10),GST(10,10),WT(10,10),WST(10,10),ETDEL(10,10),
      *FSTD(10,10),QFT(10,10),QAT(10,10),WFT(10,10),WAT(10,10),
      *QFST(10,10),QAST(10,10),WFST(10,10),WAST(10,10),
      *VLRAT(10,10),ARRAT(10,10),JTC(10),XX,J
0021      COMMON /AX/ KFT
0022      COMMON /BX/ ILNT
0023      COMMON /NEW/ IF5 , IDV , EFF(10) , TSC(10)
      C*****
      C***** M A I N P R C G R A M *****
      C*****
0024      DATA KYES/'YES',KYEES/'Y',NOGN/'N',NGN/'N'
0025      7501 WRITE(6,8501)
0026      WRITE(14,8501)
0027      8501 FORMAT(/,5(/,80(' '),/,' THIS IS A GENERAL PROGRAM TO AID',
      *' THE SOLUTION OF THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES',
      *' AND CYCLES BASED ON IDEAL GAS RELATIONSHIPS',/ ,80(' '),/))
      C-----
      C----- INITIALIZING VARIABLE CCDES -----
      C-----
0028      VIL = 99999999.
0029      NAR = 0
0030      LAF = 2
0031      750C DO 901 IF = 1,10
0032      DO 901 JJ = 1,100
0033      C(JJ,IF) = 0
0034      DIX(JJ,IF) = VIL
0035      901 CONTINUE
0036      XX = 0.0
0037      NPN = 1
0038      IDV = 1
0039      IONE = 1
      C-----
0040      7502 WRITE(6,8502)
0041      WRITE(14,8502)
0042      8502 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER : -',
      *',2X,18(' '),
      *', ' UNITS OPTION:- 1 FOR METRIC UNITS , 2 FOR ENGLISH UNITS',
      *', ' PROCESS CODE NUMBER :- ',
      *', ' ISOBARIC PROCESS 10 ',
      *', ' ISOTHERMAL PROCESS 20 ',
      *', ' ISENTROPIC PROCESS 30 ',
      *', ' ISOMETRIC PROCESS 40 ',
      *', ' POLYTROPIC PROCESS 50 ',
      *', ' GENERAL PROCESS 100 ',
      *', ' E X I Y 0 ',
      *', ' INITIAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : ',
      *', ' FINAL STATE OF THE PROCESS : AND ',
      *', ' FLOW CONDITION:- 1 FOR STEADY FLOW , 0 FOR NON-FLOW '.,/))
      C-----
      C----- INITIALIZING STEP CODES -----
      C-----
0043      XX = 0.0
0044      JE = 0
0045      LK = 0
0046      DO 9050 KT = 1,100
0047      DO 9050 KS = 1,200
0048      9050 KRI(KS,KT) = 0

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C-----
C-----HEADING & WRITING DATA-----C0810000
C-----CCE2C034
C-----OCF3C034
0049 READ(5,*) IUNT, PRC, I, F, KFT CCF4C0C0
0050 WRITE(14,*) IUNT, PRC, I, F, KFT CCF5C0C0
0351 IF(KFT.EQ.1) WRITE(6,8571) 00F6C0C0
0352 IF(KFT.EQ.1) WRITE(14,8571) CCF7C0C0
0353 8571 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER THE DEVICE CODE NUMBER :', C088C000
*,42(' '), C089C000
*,', HEAT EXCHANGER: 1 , TURBINE: 2 , ACZZLE: 3 ', C090C0C0
*, COMPRESSOR: 4 , DIFFUSER: 5 ', C091C000
*,', PISTON: 6 ', C092C000
*,', OTHERS: 7 ',/) C093C000
0354 IF(KFT.EQ.1) READ(5,*) IDV C094C000
0355 IF(KFT.EQ.1) WRITE(14,*) IDV C095C000
0356 7504 WRITE(6,8504) IUNT, PRC, I, F, KFT C096C000
0357 WRITE(14,8504) IUNT, PRC, I, F, KFT C097C0C0
0358 8504 FORMAT(/,' YOU ENTERED THE FOLLOWING DATA :-', C098C000
*,50(' '), C099C000
*,', UNITS OPTION =',I4, C100C0C0
*,', PROCESS CODE NUMBER =',I4, C101C000
*,', INITIAL STATE =',I4, C102C000
*,', FINAL STATE =',I4, C103C000
*,', FLOW CONDITION =',I4 ) C104C000
0359 IF(KFT.EQ.1) WRITE(6,8572) IDV C105C000
0360 IF(KFT.EQ.1) WRITE(14,8572) IDV C106C000
0361 8572 FORMAT(' DEVICE CODE NUMBER =',I4) C107C000
0362 WRITE(6,8573) C108C000
0363 WRITE(14,8573) C109C0C0
0364 8573 FORMAT(50(' '), C110C000
*,', *** IF CK , TYPE IN YES, IF NOT TYPE IN NO',/) C111C000
0365 7505 READ(5,8505)LETTER C112C0C0
0366 WRITE(14,8505)LETTER C113C0C0
0367 8505 FORMAT(A4) C114C000
0368 IF(LETTER.EQ.NON.CR.LETTER.EC.NCFN) GOTO 7502 C115C000
0369 J11 = 1 C116C0C1
0370 JF1 = F C117C0C1
C-----ERROR CHECKING-----C118C034
0371 IF(I.EQ.F)GO TO 7502 C119C0C0
0372 IF(KFT.GT.1)GC TO 7502 C120C0C0
0373 IF(IUNT.GT.2)GO TO 7502 C121C000
0374 IF(PRC.EQ.3)GO TO 7502 C122C000
C-----C123C034
C-----FINDING ISENTROPIC FINAL POINT-----C124C034
C-----C125C034
0375 IF(IDV.EQ.6) KFT = 0 C126C0C0
0376 IF(IDV.EQ.7.AND.PRC.EQ.20) KFT = 0 C127C0C0
0377 NPRC(NPN) = PRC C128C0C0
0378 AKFT(NPN) = KFT C129C000
0379 ADV(NPN) = IDV C130C000
0380 IF5 = F + 5 C131C000
0381 WRITE(6,9957)IF5 C132C000
0382 WRITE(14,9957)IF5 C133C000
0383 9957 FORMAT(/,' SUBSCRIPT OF ISENTROPIC FINAL STATE = ',I5) C134C000
C-----C135C034
C-----CHECKING FOR : O & h A KE A PE-----C136C034
C-----C137C034
0084 7564 IF(PRC.EQ.30)GO TO 7579 C138C0C0
0385 WRITE(6,8564) C139C0C0
0386 WRITE(14,8564) C140C000
0387 8564 FORMAT(/,' IS IT AN ADIABATIC PROCESS ? ', C141C000
*,', ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO ', C142C000
*,80(' '), C143C0C0
0388 READ(5,8505)LETTER C144C000
0389 WRITE(14,8505)LETTER C145C000
0390 IF(LETTER.EQ.NON.CR.LETTER.EC.NCFN) GOTO 5000 C146C0C0
0391 7575 J = 20 C147C000
0392 XX = 3.0 C148C000
0393 A = F C149C0C0
0394 DIX(J,A) = XX C150C000
0395 CALL SUBIN C151C000
0396 A = IF5 C152C000
0397 DIX(J,A) = XX C153C000
0398 CALL SUBIN C154C0C0
0399 5000 IF(KFT.EQ.1)GC TO 7550 C155C0C0
0400 GO TO 7554 C156C0C0
0401 7550 WRITE(6,8550) C157C0C0
0402 WRITE(14,8550) C158C000

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0113      8550 FORMAT(/,80(' '),/, ' IS THERE A KINETIC ENERGY CHANGE ? ',
      */, ' ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO ',
      */,80(' '),)
0104      7551 READ(5,8505)LETTER
0105      WRITE(14,8505)LETTER
0106      IF(LETTER.EQ.KYES.OR.LETTER.EQ.KYEE) GOTO 7552
0107      J = 53
0108      XX = 0.0
0109      A = F
0110      DIX(J,A) = XX
0111      CALL SUBIN
0112      A = IF5
0113      DIX(J,A) = XX
0114      CALL SUBIN
0115      7552 WRITE(6,8552)
0116      WRITE(14,8552)
0117      8552 FORMAT(/,80(' '),/, ' IS THERE A POTENTIAL ENERGY CHANGE ? ',
      */, ' ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO ',
      */,80(' '),)
0118      READ(5,8575)LETTER
0119      WRITE(14,8505)LETTER
0120      IF(LETTER.EQ.KYES.OR.LETTER.EQ.KYEE) GOTO 7554
0121      J = 52
0122      XX = 0.0
0123      A = F
0124      DIX(J,A) = XX
0125      CALL SUBIN
0126      A = IF5
0127      DIX(J,A) = XX
0128      CALL SUBIN
0129      7554 IF(KFT.EQ.0)GO TO 7555
0130      GO TO 7565
0131      7555 WRITE(6,8555)
0132      WRITE(14,8555)
0133      8555 FORMAT(/,80(' '),/, ' IS THERE AN EXTERNAL WORK TERM ? ',
      */, ' ** PLEASE ENTER EITHER YES OR NO ',
      */,80(' '),)
0134      READ(5,8505)LETTER
0135      WRITE(14,8505)LETTER
0136      IF(LETTER.EQ.KYES.OR.LETTER.EQ.KYEE) GOTO 7565
0137      J = 71
0138      XX = 0.0
0139      A = F
0140      DIX(J,A) = XX
0141      CALL SUBIN
0142      7565 IF(IDV.EQ.3.OR.IDV.EQ.5) GOTO 7578
0143      GO TO 7557
0144      7578 J = 33
0145      XX = 0.0
0146      A = F
0147      DIX(J,A) = XX
0148      CALL SUBIN
0149      A = IF5
0150      DIX(J,A) = XX
0151      CALL SUBIN
0152      7577 CONTINUE
C-----
C----- STORED VALUES -----
C-----
0153      7557 WRITE(6,8557)
0154      WRITE(14,8557)
0155      8557 FORMAT(/,80(' '),)
      */, ' THE VALUES OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS',
      */, ' ARE STORED FOR YOU :- ',
      */, ' RU = 8.3153 SI UNIT', RII = 1545 ENGLISH UNIT',
      */, ' G = 9.80 SI UNIT', G = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT',
      */, ' GC = 1.0 SI UNIT', GC = 32.2 ENGLISH UNIT',
      */, ' IF YOU LIKE TO CHANGE',
      */, ' THE VALUE OF EACH CONSTANT REPLACE IT BY A PROPER VALUE',
      */,80(' '),)
C-----
C----- ENTERING DATA FOR : K & CP & CV & R & MW -----
C-----
0156      7566 WRITE(6,8566)
0157      WRITE(14,8566)
0158      8566 FORMAT(/, ' PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):K . IF IT IS ',
      */, ' UNKNOWN ENTER 0 ',/)
0159      READ(5,*)XX
0160      WRITE(14,*)XX

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APPENDIX N. (Continued)

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0161      IF (XX.F0.0.0) GO TO 7567
0162      LK = LK + 1
0163      J = 26
0164      A = 1
0165      DIX(J,A) = XX
0166      CALL SUBIN
0167 7567 WRITE(6,8567)
0168      WRITE(14,8567)
0169 8567 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (24):CP . IF IT IS ',
      *' UNKNOWN ENTER 0 ',/)
0170      READ(5,*)XX
0171      WRITE(14,*)XX
0172      IF (XX.E0.0.0) GO TO 7568
0173      LK = LK + 1
0174      J = 24
0175      A = 1
0176      DIX(J,A) = XX
0177      CALL SUBIN
0178 7568 IF (LK.E0.2) GO TO 7506
0179      WRITE(6,8568)
0180      WRITE(14,8568)
0181 8568 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (25):CV . IF IT IS ',
      *' UNKNOWN ENTER 0 ',/)
0182      READ(5,*)XX
0183      WRITE(14,*)XX
0184      IF (XX.F0.0.0) GO TO 7569
0185      LK = LK + 1
0186      J = 25
0187      A = 1
0188      DIX(J,A) = XX
0189      CALL SUBIN
0190 7569 IF (LK.F0.2) GO TO 7506
0191      WRITE(6,8569)
0192      WRITE(14,8569)
0193 8569 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (26):PW . IF IT IS ',
      *' UNKNOWN ENTER 0 ',/)
0194      READ(5,*)XX
0195      WRITE(14,*)XX
0196      IF (XX.E0.0.0) GO TO 7570
0197      LK = LK + 1
0198      J = 28
0199      A = 1
0200      DIX(J,A) = XX
0201      CALL SUBIN
0202 7570 IF (LK.E0.2) GO TO 7506
0203      WRITE(6,8570)
0204      WRITE(14,8570)
0205 8570 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER THE VALUE OF (27):R . IF IT IS ',
      *' UNKNOWN ENTER 0 ',/)
0206      READ(5,*)XX
0207      WRITE(14,*)XX
0208      IF (XX.E0.0.0) GO TO 7506
0209      LK = LK + 1
0210      J = 22
0211      A = 1
0212      DIX(J,A) = XX
0213      CALL SUBIN
C-----
C----- READING & WRITING THE REST OF DATA -----
C-----
0214      J11 = 1
0215      JF1 = F
C----- CHECKING FOR CYCLE COMPLETION -----
0216 7506 IF (NAR.E0.0) GO TO 7753
0217      WRITE(6,8751)
0218      WRITE(14,8751)
0219 8751 FORMAT(/,' PLEASE ENTER THE INITIAL AND FINAL STATES OF THE',
      *' ,', ' PROCESS TO WHICH THE NEW VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH',/)
0220      READ(5,*)I,F
0221      WRITE(14,*)I,F
0222      IF 5 = F + 5
C-----
0223 7753 WRITE(6,8506)
0224      WRITE(14,8506)
0225 8506 FORMAT(/,40(' '),
      *' ,', ' NOW , PLEASE ENTER THE REST OF THE DATA OR THE ',
      *' NEW VALUES ',
      *' ,', ' IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER :- ',
      *' ,', ' VARIABLE CODE NUMBER , VALUE , AND SUBSCRIPT',
      *' ,', ' IF THERE ARE NO DATA AVAILABLE , PLEASE ENTER : 0 0 0',
      *' ,40(' '),/)
0226      READ(5,*)J,XX,A
0227      WRITE(14,*)J,XX,A
0228 7508 WRITE(6,8508)J,XX,A

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0238C0C0
0239C0C0
0240C0C0
0241C0C0
0242C0C0
0243C0C0
0244C0C0
0245C0C0
0246C0C0
0247C0C0
0248C0C0
0249C0C0
0250C0C0
0251C0C0
0252C0C0
0253C0C0
0254C0C0
0255C0C0
0256C0C0
0257C0C0
0258C0C0
0259C0C0
0260C0C0
0261C0C0
0262C0C0
0263C0C0
0264C0C0
0265C0C0
0266C0C0
0267C0C0
0268C0C0
0269C0C0
0270C0C0
0271C0C0
0272C0C0
0273C0C0
0274C0C0
0275C0C0
0276C0C0
0277C0C0
0278C0C0
0279C0C0
0280C0C0
0281C0C0
0282C0C0
0283C0C0
0284C0C0
0285C0C0
0286C0C0
0287C0C0
0288C0C0
0289C0C0
0290C0C0
0291C0C0
0292C0C0
0293C0C0
0294C0C0
0295C0C0
0296C0C0
0297C0C0
0298C0C0
0299C0C0
0300C0C0
0301C0C0
0302C0C0
0303C0C0
0304C0C0
0305C0C0
0306C0C0
0307C0C0
0308C0C0
0309C0C0
0310C0C0
0311C0C0
0312C0C0
0313C0C0
0314C0C0
0315C0C0
0316C0C0
0317C0C0
0318C0C0
0319C0C0
0320C0C0
0321C0C0

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0224      WRITE(14.8508)J,XX,A
0230      850E  FORMAT(1X,/,,' THE DATA YOU ENTERED ARE :-'.
          */,50(' ',),
          */, ' VARIABLE CODE NUMBER =',I6,
          */, ' VALUE =',F12.5,
          */, ' SUBSCRIPT =',I6,
          */,50(' ',),
          */, ' ***IF OK , TYPE IN YES. IF NOT TYPE IN NO',/)
0231      750S  READ(5.8575)LETTER
0232      WRITE(14.8505)LETTER
0233      IF(LETTER.EQ.NON.OR.LETTER.EQ.NCCN) GOTO 7506
          C----- ERROR CHECKING -----
0234      IF(IJ.EQ.7.AND.NAR.EQ.0) GOTO 900
0235      IF(IJ.EQ.2.AND.NAR.EQ.1) GOTO 7767
0236      IF(IJ.GT.101) GOTO 7506
0237      IF(A.EQ.7) A = F
0238      DIX(J,A) = XX
0239      CALL SUBIN
0240      I = J11
0241      F = JF1
0242      IF5 = F + 5
0243      751C  WRITE(6.8510)
0244      WRITE(14.8510)
0245      851C  FORMAT(1X,/, ' DO YOU WANT TO ACC OR CHANGE DATA ?'.
          */, ' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)
0246      READ(5.8505)LETTER
0247      WRITE(14.8505)LETTER
0248      IF(LETTER.EQ.KYES.OR.LETTER.EQ.KYES) GOTO 7506
          C----- CALLING COMPUTATION SUBROUTINES -----
0249      7767  IF(NAR.EQ.1) GOTO 7766
0250      GO TO 900
          C----- INITIALIZING STEP COUNTER -----
          C----- & COMPUTING CYCLIC PROCESSES -----
0251      776E  DO 969 LZ = 1 , LAF
0252      DO 355 MZ1 = 1 , 100
0253      DO 355 MZ2 = 1 , 200
0254      KP(MZ2,MZ1) = 0
0255      355  CONTINUE
0256      JE = 0
0257      I = LZ
0258      F = I + 1
0259      IF(F.GT.LAF) F = ICNE
0260      IF(F.LT.5)IF5 = F + 5
0261      PRC = NPRC(LZ)
0262      KFT = NKFT(LZ)
0263      IDV = NDV(LZ)
          C-----
0264      900  IF1 = F
0265      IPRC1 = PRC
0266      DO 957 MALL = 1,3
0267      DO 955 MAB = 1,2
0268      DO 904 MIG = 1,3
0269      IF(IPRC.EQ.10)CALL PRS1
0270      IF(IPRC.EQ.20)CALL PRS2
0271      IF(IPRC.EQ.30)CALL PRS3
0272      IF(IPRC.EQ.40)CALL PRS4
0273      IF(IPRC.EQ.50)CALL PRS5
0274      CALL PART1
0275      CALL PART2
0276      CALL PART3
0277      CALL PART4
0278      CALL PART5
0279      CALL PART6
0280      CALL PART7
0281      CALL PART8
0282      CALL PART9
0283      CALL PART10
0284      CALL PART11
0285      CALL PART12
0286      CALL PART13
0287      IF(IDV.EQ.2.OR.IDV.EQ.3.OR.IDV.EQ.5.OR.IDV.EQ.4)CALL PART14
0288      IF(IDV.EQ.4)CALL PART15
0289      IF(MAB.EQ.1) GO TO 904
0290      IF(IDV.EQ.2.OR.IDV.EQ.3.OR.IDV.EQ.4.OR.IDV.EQ.5)IF = IF5
0291      IF(IDV.EQ.2.OR.IDV.EQ.3.OR.IDV.EQ.4.OR.IDV.EQ.5)PKC = 30
0292      904  CONTINUE
0293      955  CONTINUE
0294      F = IF1
0295      PRC = IPRC1
0296      957  CONTINUE
0297      IF(NAR.EQ.3)GOTO 7530

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Line	Code	Text	Address
	C-----	WRITING CYCLE RESULTS	0435C034
0324	7746	WRITE(14,8746) LZ . PRC . I . F	0436C037
0329		WRITE(14,8748)LZ . PRC . I . F	0437C037
0331	8748	FORMAT(///,25X,'***** R F S U L T S *****',	0438C000
		*//,' PROCESS # =',12,5X,'PROCESS CODE # =',13,5X,	0439C000
		*'INITIAL STATE =',12,5X,'FINAL STATE =',12,	0440C000
		*/,83(' '))	0441C000
0331		CALL OUT22	0442C000
0332	969	CONTINUE	0443C000
0333		NAK = 0	0444C000
0334		LAF = 2	0445C000
0335		GO TO 7898	0446C000
	C-----	PRINTING PROCEDURE STEPS	0447C034
	C-----		0448C000
0336	7530	WRITE(6,8530)	0449C034
0337		WRITE(14,8530)	0450C000
0338	8530	FORMAT(///,' WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE SOLUTION PROCEDURE ?',	0451C000
		*//,' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)	0452C000
0339	7531	READ(5,8505)LETTER	0453C000
0340		WRITE(14,8505)LETTER	0454C000
0341		IF(LETTER.EQ.'NON-OR.LETTER.EC.NCON) GOTO 7525	0455C000
0342		KAB1 = 1	0456C000
0343		DO 9066 KKK = 1,100	0457C000
0344		DO 9066 III = 1,1550	0458C000
0345		IF(KR(III,KKK).EQ.1)GO TO 9070	0459C000
0346		GO TO 9066	0460C000
0347	9070	WRITE(6,9077)KKK,KR(III,KKK)	0461C000
0348		WRITE(14,9077)KKK,KR(III,KKK)	0462C000
0349		KAB1 = 2	0463C000
0350	9066	CONTINUE	0464C000
0351	9077	FORMAT(17X,'STEP NUMBER',15,' . USE EQUATION NUMBER',15)	0465C000
0352	7560	IF(KAB1.EQ.1)WRITE(6,8560)	0466C000
0353		IF(KAB1.EQ.1)WRITE(14,8560)	0467C000
0354	8560	FORMAT(//,80(' '),/,' NG CALCULATIONS PERFORMED DUE TO',	0468C000
		*' INSUFFICIENT INPUT DATA',/,'PC(' '))	0469C000
	C-----	PRINTING PROCCESS RESULTS	0470C034
	C-----		0471C034
0325	7525	WRITE(6,8525) NPN . PRC . I . F	0472C034
0326		WRITE(14,8525) NPN . PRC . I . F	0473C000
0327	8525	FORMAT(///,25X,'***** R E S U L T S *****',	0474C000
		*//,' PROCCESS # =',12,5X,'PROCESS CODE # =',13,5X,	0475C000
		*'INITIAL STATE =',12,5X,'FINAL STATE =',12,	0476C000
		*/,83(' '))	0477C000
0328		CALL OUT22	0478C000
	C-----	CHECKING FOR SOLVING ANOTHER PROCESS	0479C000
	C-----		0480C000
0329	7511	WRITE(6,8511)	0481C034
0330		WRITE(14,8511)	0482C000
0331	8511	FORMAT(///,' DID YOU FORGET TO ENTER OTHER DATA ?',	0483C000
		*//,' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)	0484C000
0332	7512	READ(5,8505)LETTER	0485C000
0333		WRITE(14,8505)LETTER	0486C000
0334		IF(LETTER.EQ.'YES-OR.LETTER.EQ.'YES) GOTO 7506	0487C000
0335	7533	WRITE(6,8533)	0488C000
0336		WRITE(14,8533)	0489C000
0337	8533	FORMAT(///,' WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS AGAIN ?',	0490C000
		*//,' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)	0491C000
0338		READ(5,8505)LETTER	0492C000
0339		WRITE(14,8505)LETTER	0493C000
0340		IF(LETTER.EQ.'YES-OR.LETTER.EQ.'YES) GOTO 7530	0494C000
0341		WRITE(6,8693)	0495C000
0342		WRITE(14,8693)	0496C000
0343	8693	FORMAT(///,' WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME PROCESS WITH ',	0497C000
		*//,' NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?',	0498C000
		*//,' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)	0499C000
0344		READ(5,8505)LETTER	0500C000
0345		WRITE(14,8505)LETTER	0501C000
0346		IF(LETTER.EQ.'YES-OR.LETTER.EQ.'YES) GOTO 8727	0502C000
0347		GO TO 7513	0503C000
	C-----	INITIALIZING V.S.T'S & STEP COUNTER	0504C034
0348	8727	DO 8731 JH1 = 1 . 10	0505C000
0349		DO 8731 JH2 = 1 . 100	0506C000
0350		C(JH2,JH1) = 0	0507C000
0351	8731	CONTINUE	0508C000
0352		DO 8741 KN = 1 .	

APPENDIX N. (Continued)

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0356 C----- RESTORING PROCESS INPUT DATA -----C4E6C034
0357      DO 8699 LCP = 1, 100                      04E700C0
0358      IF(DIX(LCP,I).EQ.VIL) GOTO 8657            C4E6C036
0359      J = LCP                                     C4850000
0360      XX = DIX(LCP,I)                             C45CC0C0
0361      A = I                                        C451C0C0
0362      CALL SUBIN                                  C452C000
0363      8657 IF(DIX(LCP,F).EQ.VIL) GOTO 8658          C453C036
0364      J = LCP                                     C454CC00
0365      XX = DIX(LCP,F)                             C455C0C0
0366      A = F                                        C456C0C0
0367      CALL SUBIN                                  C457C000
0368      8698 IF(DIX(LCP,IF5).EQ.VIL) GOTO 8699        C458C036
0369      J = LCP                                     C459C036
0370      XX = DIX(LCP,IF5)                           C5CC0036
0371      A = IF5                                     C5C1C036
0372      CALL SUBIN                                  C502C036
0373      8699 CONTINUE                               C5C30000
0374      GO TO 7506                                   C5C4C000
0375 C----- CHECKING FOR SOLVING A NEXT PROCESS CN A CYCLE -----C5050034
0376      7513 WRITE(6,8513)                          C5C6C0C0
0377      WRITE(14,8513)                              C5C7C000
0378      8512 FORMAT(//,' WOULD YOU LIKE TO KEEP THE RESULTS AND PROCEED ', C5CF0000
0379      */, ' TO SOLVE THE NEXT PROCESS ?'.          C5C5C000
0380      */, ' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)      C51CC000
0381      7514 READ(5,8505)LETTER                     C511C0C0
0382      WRITE(14,8505)LETTER                         C512C0C0
0383      IF(LETTER.EQ.NON.OR.LETTER.EQ.NCCN) GOTO 7898 C513C000
0384      NPN = NPN + 1                                C5140000
0385      GO TO 7502                                   C51500C0
0386 C----- COMPUTING CYCLE RESULTS -----C516C000
0387      7898 IF(NPN.GE.3.AND.F.EQ.IONE)GOTO 7899      C517C034
0388      GO TO 7523                                   C518C034
0389      7899 SIO = 0.0                               C519CC00
0390      SICS = 0.0                                    C52CC000
0391      SNC = 0.0                                     C522C0C0
0392      SOQS = 0.0                                    C523C0C0
0393      SIW = 0.0                                     C524C000
0394      SIWS = 0.0                                    C525C000
0395      SOH = 0.0                                     C526CC00
0396      SOHS = 0.0                                    C527C000
0397      DO 949 ICI = 1, 5                             C528C000
0398      DO 949 ICF = 1, 5                             C529C0C0
0399      IF(C(21,ICF).EQ.20.AND.Q(ICF,ICI).GT.0.      C52AC000
0400      *AND.Q(ICF,ICI).LT.99999999.)SIO=SIO+Q(ICF,ICI) C52BC000
0401      IF(C(21,ICF).EQ.21.AND.QS(ICF,ICI).GT.0.      C52CC0C0
0402      *AND.QS(ICF,ICI).LT.99999999.)SICS=SICS+QS(ICF,ICI) C52DC000
0403      IF(C(21,ICF).EQ.20.AND.Q(ICF,ICI).LT.0.)SOQ=SOQ+Q(ICF,ICI) C52EC0C0
0404      IF(C(21,ICF).EQ.21.AND.QS(ICF,ICI).LT.0.)SCQS=SCQS+QS(ICF,ICI) C52FC000
0405      IF(C(33,ICF).EQ.33.AND.W(ICF,ICI).LT.0.)SIW=SIW+W(ICF,ICI) C52GC0C0
0406      IF(C(34,ICF).EQ.34.AND.WS(ICF,ICI).LT.0.)SIWS=SIWS+WS(ICF,ICI) C52HC000
0407      IF(C(33,ICF).EQ.33.AND.W(ICF,ICI).GT.0.      C52IC000
0408      *AND.W(ICF,ICI).LT.99999999.)SOH=SOH+W(ICF,ICI) C52JC0C0
0409      IF(C(34,ICF).EQ.34.AND.WS(ICF,ICI).GT.0.      C52KC000
0410      *AND.WS(ICF,ICI).LT.99999999.)SOHS=SOHS+WS(ICF,ICI) C52LC000
0411      949 CONTINUE                                C52MC0C0
0412      WNET = SIWS+SOHS                              C52NC0C0
0413      WNET = SIW+SOH                                C52OC0C0
0414      IF(SIO.NE.0) THEF = WNET / SIO                C52PC0C0
0415      IF(SIQS.NE.0) THEF = WNET / SICS              C52QC0C0
0416      WRITE(6,8833)SIQS,SOQS,SIWS,SOHS,WNET,THEF   C52RC0C0
0417      WRITE(14,8833)SIQS,SOQS,SIWS,SOHS,WNET,THEF C52SC0C0
0418      8833 FORMAT(//,A01,''),/,25X,'C Y C L E R E S U L T S',/, C52TC0C0
0419      */, ' INPUT HEAT/MASS =',F10.4,10X,'OUTPUT HEAT/MASS =',F10.4, C52UC0C0
0420      */, ' INPUT WORK/MASS =',F10.4,10X,'OUTPUT WORK/MASS =',F10.4, C52VC0C0
0421      */, ' NET WORK / MASS =',F10.4,10X,'THERMAL EFFICIENCY =',F10.4, C52WC0C0
0422      */, 'B1('')')                                C52XC000
0423      WRITE(6,8768)                                C52YC0C0
0424      WRITE(14,8768)                                C52ZC0C0
0425      8768 FORMAT(//,' WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE THE SAME CYCLE WITH ', C52AC0C0
0426      */, ' NEW VALUES FOR SOME OF THE VARIABLES ?'. C52BC0C0
0427      */, ' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO',/)      C52CC038
0428      READ(5,8505)LETTER                           C52CC0C0
0429      WRITE(14,8505)LETTER                         C561C032
0430      IF(LETTER.EQ.KYES.OR.LETTER.EQ.KYEE) GOTO 7732 C562C0C7
0431      GO TO 7523                                    C563CC07
0432      7732 NAR = 1                                  C564CC07
0433      LAF = I                                       C565CC00

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APPENDIX N. (Continued)

: 200 :

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0419 C----- INITIALIZING V.S.T.'S -----C564CC34
0420 DO 8737 LV1 = 1 , 10 C567CC00
0421 DO 8737 LV2 = 1 , 100 C568CC00
0421 8737 C(LV2, LV1) = 0 C569CC00
0422 C----- RESTORING INPUT DATA -----C570CC34
0422 DO 8739 ML2 = 1 , 100 C571CC23
0423 DO 8739 ML1 = 1 , LAF C572CC23
0424 I = ML1 C573CC13
0425 F = I + 1 C574CC12
0426 IF(F.GT.LAF) F = IONE C575CC13
0427 IF(F.LT.5) IF5 = F + 5 C576CC13
0428 IF(DIX(ML2, F).EQ.VIL) GO TO 8738 C577CC13
0429 J = ML2 C578CC00
0430 XX = DIX(J, F) C579CC13
0431 A = F C580CC13
0431 CALL SUBIN C581CC21
0431 WRITE(6,17711),F,J,XX,A C582CC37
0431 C WRITE(14,17711),F,J,XX,A C583CC37
0431 C177 FORMAT(1X,'I,F,J,XX,A = ',315,F9.2,I5) C584CC37
0431 8738 IF(DIX(ML2,IF5).EQ.VIL) GO TO 8739 C585CC35
0431 J = ML2 C586CC29
0431 XX = DIX(J,IF5) C587CC29
0431 A = IF5 C588CC29
0431 CALL SUBIN C589CC29
0431 C8749 IF(ML2.EQ.100) CALL CUT22 C590CC25
0431 8739 CONTINUE C591CC00
0431 GO TO 7506 C592CC00
0431 C-----C593CC00
0431 C----- CHECKING FOR SOLVING A NEW PROBLEM -----C594CC34
0431 C-----C595CC34
0440 7523 WRITE(6,8523) C596CC00
0441 WRITE(14,8523) C597CC00
0442 8523 FORMAT(/,80(' '),/, ' WOULD YOU LIKE TO SOLVE A NEW PROBLEM ?', C598CC00
0442 */, ' *** TYPE IN EITHER YES OR NO ', C599CC00
0442 */,80(' '),/) C600CC00
0443 READ(5,8505)LETTER C601CC00
0444 WRITE(14,8505)LETTER C602CC00
0445 IF(LETTER.EQ.NO.N.OR.LETTER.EC.NCCN) GO TO 7520 C603CC00
0446 GO TO 7501 C604CC00
0447 7520 WRITE(6,8520) C605CC00
0448 WRITE(14,8520) C606CC00
0449 8520 FORMAT(///,8C('*')), C607CC00
0449 */,25('*'),' S E E Y O U L A T E R ',27('*'), C608CC00
0449 */,87('*')) C609CC00
0450 STOP C610CC00
0451 END C611CC00

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